THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

England, France. and Russia.

The Czar's Coup d'Etat.

Secretary Boutwell in Illinois.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

MODERN HISTORY.

The Russian Government and the Coup d'Etat—How it Came that England and France were Arrayed Against the Czar.

From the Pall Mall Gazette

M. Davydof has published in the Russian Archives a conversation which he had after the outbreak of the Crimean war with M. Kisselef, Russian Ambassador at Paris at the time of the *coup d'etat*. After the Crimean war had been declared, he says, he met M. Kisselef at Brussels. He expressed his astonishment that M. Kisselef had not succeeded in arranging the difference. M. Kisselef replied that he was sacrificed by the St. Petersburg Government, though it alone had committed the fault. Immediately after the review of Satory and the speech of Dijon, he had foreseen the coming of the Empire, and asked for instructions as to his conduct in case of that event. The answer, in which he was told that such an event would not happen so soon, and that he would receive instructions at the right moment, betrayed only animosity and irresolution. The Empire was proclaimed; the other powers recognized it at once; he alone received not a word from his Government, and had, therefore, no resource left but to simulate an attack of gout. Nevertheless, he received, after some days, an invitation to a ball at the Tuileries. Knowing that Napoleon never did anything without a purpose, he threw off his velvet boots, and went to the ball. When the Emperor approached the diplomatic body, he withdrew to a distance, still hoping to escape from an embarrassing position. However, the Emperor came up to him, and, having inquired about the attack of gout, invited him to a window embrasure, where, after ascertaining from M. Kisselef that no instructions as to his recognition by Russia had as yet arrived, he spoke as follows:—"I am Emperor by the will of God and of the French people, but also by mine. I am Emperor because I am very ambitious. Having ascended the throne, I am obliged to take some reign for model. The reign of my uncle contains too many faults which were the consequences of his system. It is your Emperor, the Emperor Nicholas, whom I have chosen for my hero, and whom I desire to imitate. For a long time already I have felt admiration and involuntary sympathy for that sovereign who at present repulses with disgust my plebeian hand, and to whom I offer it not only as to my brother, but as to my model hero. I open my heart to you that you may transmit freely my thoughts and my sentiments to your Emperor. England besets me with her offers of alliance, but that alliance repugns me. If I concluded it I should see everywhere the irritated shade of my uncle. Your Emperor alone could force me into that alliance. I offer to him, honestly and sincerely, a cordial political alliance; the world will then be ours; England will be no more. But for that I want an alliance of life and death. Let him extend his hand to me fraternally, and the destinies of the world will be changed. But if I do not find the alliance of Russia I shall cast myself with an oppressed heart into the arms of England, for I must have an alliance. Transmit textually my words. When you have received a favorable answer come to me at once, and I shall receive you with joy. Now let us separate; we are drawing the attention of everybody upon us. The British ambassador tries to guess our conversation. He is devouring us with his eyes. Soen au revoir." On returning home M. Kisselef found despatches just arrived from St. Petersburg. They contained the order to declare immediately to M. Drouyn de Lhuys that the Emperor Nicholas recognized Louis Napoleon as Emperor Napoleon II, but not as Napoleon III, and that, owing to his ignorance of Napoleon's future policy, he could not yet address him as "My brother," but would for some time treat him as "My dear friend." M. Kisselef could not bring himself to execute this order, but immediately sent M. Balabine to St. Petersburg to explain personally to Count Nesselrode all the importance of Napoleon's communication. After some time he received an answer worded thus:—"The Emperor is very dissatisfied with your conduct. He orders you to call immediately upon M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and to communicate to him the preceding despatch." M. Kisselef's narrative terminates as follows:—"I went at once to the French Foreign Office. My face must have betrayed all my impressions. M. Drouyn de Lhuys said to me, "Bad news, M. Kisselef?" I communicated the first despatch. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs observed, "That is very sad indeed. We can bear no grudge to you personally, but this caprice is so much the more regrettable as it may be fatal to your Government. I shall see the Emperor at once." Subsequent events opened our eyes, but it was too late. To our detriment the alliance with England had been concluded.

BOUTWELL IN THE WEST.

Excursion to Elgin—Mrs. McFarland-Richardson in the Party.

The Chicago *Republican* of Wednesday says:—

Yesterday morning Secretary Boutwell was led, as a lamb to the slaughter, to a palace car on the Northwestern Railway, and treated to a sort of terrestrial "Lake Excursion." There were about seventy excursionists aboard the special train. Among them were, besides the Secretary and his family, General Walker, Superintendent of the Census; the Hon. C. B. Farwell, Mrs. Sinclair, of the New York *Tribune;* Mrs. Abby Sage McFarland-Richardson, General C. H. Howard, and General Farnsworth. The party filled two cars. The excursion was under the auspices of the National Watch Company, and its objective point was Elgin.

The run out was enlivened by gazing on the three objects of interest, namely, in their order, Mrs. McFarland, the scenery, and the Secretary. Mrs. McFarland was dressed in deep mourning for the death of her husband, whom she married at his supreme hour, as he lay dying from the wound inflicted by her former husband, Daniel McFarland. She is of the blonde type of beauty, and bears the traces of great personal attractions, although her face shows evidences of sorrows as defacing as many years of life. A joyful anticipation was raised in the hearts of the ladies by the circulation of a report that each visitor was to be presented with a splendid jewelled, back-action, nine-holed, non-conducting gold watch. Alas! such fond hopes were to be disappointed.

Arrived at Elgin, carriages were in waiting, which conveyed the tourists to the factory. Here lunch was served up. The Secretary wouldn't speak.

Then the manager showed the guests and Mr. Boutwell over the factory, and pelted them with statistics, and wheels, and machinery, and watches in every stage of incompleteness, and all the ladies said it was nice, and the gentlemen observed it was very fine, and the Secretary said he wondered when the train would start. Then they all turned to go without being presented with any watches.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Rebellion at its Last Gasp.

Continued Government Victories.

Losses of the Insurgents.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Philadelphia Building Commission.

It is Abolished by the Senate.

Pennsylvania Registry Law.

Important Railway Improvements.

Surrender of the Erie Strikers.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Continued Fighting.

PARIS, Thursday Evening, May 4.—The fighting continues, and mitrailleuses are greatly used, almost superseding the chassepots.

The Losses of the Insurgents

have been heavy. Fort d'Issy is little better than a heap of ruins.

Rossel and Cluseret.

General Rossel defends his predecessor, General Cluseret, and denies that the latter attempted to make the battalion rise against the Commune. He was the first to enter Fort d'Issy after the advanced works were captured by the Versailles troops, and

The Panic-stricken Garrison

deserted the fort.

Last night the operations were

Disastrous to the Commune.

The insurgents at Neuilly, Amiedes, Bagneux, and Villejuif assumed the offensive, but advancing too far beyond the forts were almost

Surrounded by Great Numbers of the Versailles Troops

and driven back with heavy losses.

Opposite Le Vallais the Versailles forces are preparing to make an attack, and have unmasked a battery at Montretout, composed of marine heavy artillery, and commanding Pont du Jour, Autenil, and Passy. Auteuil is riddled with shells, and the

Inhabitants are Flying Terror Stricken,

Shells have fallen on the Faubourg St. Honore. The Champs Elysees and Avenue des Ternes are deserted. The Chateau of Issy is in flames.

To-day the

Prussians Made a Requisition

upon the Commune for Vincennes, which had been occupied by the insurgents some weeks. They took all the ammunition and ejected the National Guards, conducting them nearly to the gate of the city.

The Rebellion at its Last Gasp.

VERSAILLES, **May 4.**—A flag of truce which came to the lines of the Versailles troops today refused to go back. The bearer declared that he was tired of fighting, and gave a deplorable account of the insurgents, all of whom excepting the deserters are foreign adventurers.

Between Forts Vanvres and Issy eight hundred more prisoners were taken to-day.

Mulhausen and the Germans.

BERLIN, May 4.—It is evident, from the announcement in the *Strasbourger Zeitung*, that the city of Mulhausen will remain in the possession of the Germans.

All Hope of Peace Abandoned.

LONDON, May 5.—The *Times'* special from Paris says all hopes of peace are abandoned. A delegation of Free Masons has gone to the provinces to agitate in favor of the Commune. There was

Constant Heavy Firing

yesterday between the forts.

The *Times'* Versailles despatch says that MM. Favre and Ponyer Quertier have gone to Frankfort-on-the-Main to meet Prince Bismarck.

The *Daily News* says the

Versailles Forces are Shelling Auteuil

from a battery at Montretout.

The Prussians allow provisions to enter Paris, which occasions uneasiness at Versailles.

The Castle of Issy has been burned.

The Republican Union League

demands the negotiation of a truce for twenty days.

The railway station at Auteuil has been damaged by the fire of the Versailles batteries, and the inhabitants of the place are flying from the bombardment.

Insurgent Losses.

Since Friday the insurgents have lost 2000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

PARIS, May 5.—The Communists still hold Fort d'Issy, and are having it entrenched. The fort continues to fire slowly upon the Versailles batteries at Clamart and Bas Meudon, and receives in return

A Perfect Hail of Projectiles.

Fort Vanvres also keeps up a slow fire, and is vigorously shelled by Versaillists at Clamart and Chatillon.

The Assemblyists

have unmasked a formidable battery at Montretout, near St. Cloud, which menaces Auteuil, Pont du Jour, and Passy.

VERSAILLES, May 5.—St. Germain has been taken possession of by the Versailles forces, who have established a battery there, with which to shell the

Insurgents Gunboats

on the Seine. A naval combat is expected.

Forts Montrouge and Haute Bruyeres are constantly bombarded by the Versailles batteries at Chatillon, but without important result.

The Communists have occupied the trenches at Villejuif. Fort d'Issy replies sharply to the fire of the Versaillists batteries.

A Great Movement is Expected

upon Neuilly and Le Vallais.

Prince Napoleon.

LONDON, May 5.—It is said that Prince Napoleon is in London.

General Rossel Wounded.

A despatch from Paris announces that General Rossel was wounded in the shoulder.

Advices from Buenos Ayres

to April 12 have been received. The ravages of yellow fever were dreadful, and the deaths have increased to seven hundred per day.

Death of the Archduchess Maria of Austria.

VIENNA, May 5.—The Archduchess Maria Annunsciado, daughter of the ex-King Ferdinand II of Naples and Sicily, and wife of the Archduke Charles of Austria, died at her residence in this city yesterday.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 5—10:30 A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 7⅞@7⅛d.; Orleans, 7⅞@7⅛d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 82,000 bales; for export, 17,000 bales; for speculation, 11,000 bales. The stock in port is 994,000 bales, including American, 607,000 bales. The receipts of the week have been 109,000 bales, including American, 91,000 bales. The actual export has been 13,000 bales.

LONDON, May 5—11:30 A. M.—Consols 93⅛ for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90⅜; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89⅝.

LONDON, May 5.—Tallow, 43s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 5—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅜; for account, 93⅛@93¼. Spirits petroleum, 9½d.

LIVERPOOL, May 5—1:30 P. M.—Wheat, 12s. 1d. for California white; 11s. 2d.@11s. 4d. for No. 2 to 1 red Western spring; 11s. 10d. for red winter. Receipts of wheat for three days, 17,500 quarters, including 12,500 American. Corn, 33s. 3d. Pork, 67s. 6d. for fine Western prime mess. Refined petroleum, 16½d.

LIVERPOOL, May 5—3:30 P. M.—Cotton afloat, 400,000 bales; of American, 230,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull.

LONDON, May 5—3:30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 6d.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Important Bar Meeting.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A large meeting of the bar, held last night, adopted a series of resolution condemning in the severest terms the recent act of the Legislature amending the code of procedure in the Courts of this State, and appointed a committee of twelve to present a remonstrance to the Governor.

William M. Evarts, Samuel Tilden, James Emmett, James C. Carter, Henry E. Davies, and Theodore W. Dwight are among the committee, and it was resolved to prepare a memorial for general signature by the lawyers of the city.

Mr. Evarts, in his remarks upon the bill, stated that it was doubtful if the Legislature knew they had passed it. The knowledge that came to any member of the bar here was from the Judge of the Court of Appeals, who communicated it to the lawyers, who communicated it to the newspapers, which was the first the bar generally knew of it.

Death of Mrs. Joseph Coburn.

The wife of Joe Coburn, the pugilist, died suddenly yesterday, under circumstances which will require a coroner's investigation.

The stakeholder in the Coburn-Mace fight, which was to occur on May 11th, says he will declare all outside bets off if Mace insists on going on with the fight.

Railway Petition.

The creditors of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company have filed a petition, which Judge Blatchford will hear on Saturday, that the company be declared bankrupt, and a receiver appointed.

The Dock Commissioners

yesterday resolved to issue $1,000,000 of city bonds, to be expended in repairing and rebuilding the docks.

The difficulties in reference to the sale of tickets which arose, last fall, between

The Rival Railroad Lines

between this city and Washington, have been amicably settled. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company have applied for the admission of their stock and bonds to the regular dealings of the Stock Exchange.

An organization of the

Mexican Telegraph Company

was effected yesterday. The following are the directors:—W. F. Smith, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., John Jacob Astor, H. G. Morton, Marshall Lefferts, Cambridge Livingston, James T. Sanford, W. Orton, M. Delafield, David Henry Haight, W. C. Dinsmore. Robert J. Livingston was elected President, W. F. Smith Vice-President, Marshall Lefferts Engineer, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Secretary.

The Price of Stove Coal

has fallen to six dollars per ton.

The Erie Canal Strike.

ROCHESTER, May 5.—There were two or three skirmishes at the canal break this morning. As the laborers were assembling for work several arrests were made, and the prisoners were brought to this city and lodged in jail. The weather is clearing up.

Surrender of the Strikers.

ROCHESTER, May 5.—The strikers at the great canal break have surrendered, and both men and teams are at work this morning. The military are still on the ground.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Arrived, steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Massachusetts Legislation.

BOSTON, May 5.—The Public Park bill was rejected in the House; yeas 84, nays 51. The bill to allow married women to sue and be sued in actions for damages for personal injuries was passed.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Collision—Schooner Sunk.

TORONTO, May 5.—The steamer Emily May and schooner Edward John, laden with lumber, were in collision last evening coming into port. The schooner had her bows stove, and sunk. The steamer was slightly damaged.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 5—9:15 A. M.—Wheat irregular; No. 2, $1·26⅛@1·27, cash; $1·28 seller last half; $1·28⅛@1·29⅛, seller June. Corn steady, 55⅛@55⅝c., seller May or June.

	Receipts.	*Shipts.*		*Receipts.*	*Shipts.*
Flour, bbls.	5,000	5,000	Oats, bus....	16,000	9,000
Wheat, bus.	11,000	122,000	Rye, bus.....	1,000	....
Corn, bus..	98,000	92,000	Barley, bus..	2,000	4,000

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Kansas Pacific Railroad.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, May 5.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific Railroad yesterday, the following were chosen directors:—J. D. Perry, Adolphus Meir, Robert E. Carr, C. S. Greeley, William McPherson, W. B. Lewis, and S. M. Edgill, of St. Louis; Thomas A. Scott and M. Baird, of Philadelphia; William Thew, of Pittsburg; and John McManus, of Reading, Pa. The new board organized by electing Robert E. Carr, President; Adolphus Meir, Vice-President; C. S. Greeley, Treasurer; and Charles Lambson, Secretary.

Louisville and Nashville Railway Extension.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—The City Councils last night repealed the ordinance submitting to the people the question of subscribing $375,000 in aid of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad extension south. This action is understood as not being prejudicial to the subscription, which will probably be made when necessary to carry out the enterprise.

Speech of Hon. D. A. Wells.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The Hon. D. A. Wells spoke in Metropolitan Hall here last night, on the financial and industrial questions of the country. The audience was composed of a considerable number of prominent citizens.

Hon. E. D. Mansfield in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—The Hon. Edward D. Mansfield delivered an address last night before the Cincinnati Branch of the American Home Industrial Association, on the subject of American industry from a labor standpoint. It was in some part a reply to the address of ex-Commissioner Wells delivered a week ago.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Return of Secretary Boutwell—Affairs at the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Secretary Boutwell having returned to Washington, resumed business at the Treasury Department this morning. Although about four hundred employes have been removed from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing since last winter, there are now seven hundred men, women, and boys employed in that branch of the Treasury Department, engaged in printing legal-tender notes, revenue stamps, and the faces and seals of the new bonds. The last-named will not be ready for delivery before the 15th or 20th of the present month, when there will be a small supply of all denominations.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 5—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer is rising slowly, with rain on the Pacific Coast. The highest pressure is now in Minnesota, with clear weather. The areas of lowest pressure are in Upper Canada and Virginia. Heavy northeast and easterly winds continued on Thursday, and are still reported in the Middle and East Atlantic, with very heavy rains. The same continued on the lakes until Thursday afternoon. Northwest winds now prevail on the upper lakes; southeast and southwest winds on the lower lakes. Light rains have fallen in the South and Southwest, where clearing-up weather now generally prevails.

Probabilities.—Partially cloudy weather, followed by clearing weather on Friday night, will probably be experienced south and west of Pennsylvania; cloudy weather, with westerly winds, on the lakes; severe local winds, followed by clearing-up weather, in the Eastern States.

FROM THE STATE.

The Registry Law.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 5.—The Philadelphia delegation of the House held a meeting this morning, at which all the members except Elliott and Marshall were present, for the purpose of considering Senate bill 58 and House bill 189, both of which were intended to amend the Registry law to suit the views of the Democracy. Both of these bills were ordered to be reported negatively by a vote of the Republican majority of the committee.

The Public Building Commission Abolished by the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 5.—The act abolishing the Public Buildings Commission passed the Senate by twenty-nine to two.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Who Voted "No"—City Councils Required to Provide Public Buildings.

HARRISBURG, May 5.—In the Senate this morning the bill abolishing the Public Buildings Commission was passed by a vote of 29 ayes to 2 nays. Nagle and Brooke voted no. Allen and Randall were absent. All the rest voted aye.

A section was adopted requiring Councils to proceed within one year to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Supreme Court and the city and county courts and the public offices. It also provides for paying the lawful expenses incurred by the commission.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 5.—The special order of the morning was the Senate bill providing for the abolition of the Philadelphia Building Commission.

Mr. Dechert moved to amend, that the act approved August 5, 1876, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of all the public buildings required to accommodate the courts and for all municipal purposes in Philadelphia" be and the same is hereby repealed, in so far as the said act creates a commission for the erection of public buildings in the city of Philadelphia, and confers powers on any persons for the purposes therein specified.

Mr. Dechert said the public buildings question had agitated the public mind for several years, and had taken definite shape in 1868, when the local authorities took hold of the matter and appointed a commission, with authority to select sites and adopt plans.

It was found difficult to select a site, as there was so much competition between the friends of different localities, and to obviate this parties went to Harrisburg and procured the passage of the act of March 5, 1870, giving the right of selection to the people. That was a simple proceeding, and satisfactory, and to please those members from the interior who did not wish Independence Square disturbed a proviso was inserted that that square should not be used.

Later in the same session and near its close another bill was introduced and, without being presented, was passed, and no one knew anything about its provisions. This last act gave the right of selection of site to the people, but also created a commission with most extraordinary powers. No one really knew anything about the bill until the winter of '70 and '71. It gave the Commission power to demand of Councils any amount of money they desired, and the request had to be granted. It empowered them to employ as many employes as they desired.

It kept them in office until the buildings were finished, empowered them to fill vacancies, and they could incur an immense debt. The opposition culminated in the beginning of the present year, when it became apparent that there was a lack of harmony in the commission as to what portion of Penn Square to use, and in the depth of winter they ruthlessly cut down the trees and destroyed the beauty of these squares. Then they insisted on blocking up the streets.

A public meeting was held at the Academy of citizens of all localities and of all politics, to take action in the matter. Mr. Dechert here had the resolutions then adopted read, and also read extracts from the speeches made. This was a contest of principle. In his bill there was nothing about sale, but it gave the right to the people of the city to govern themselves.

He then said that under the law of August, 1870, the commission could make it unpleasant for an obnoxious member and cause him to resign, and cited the fact that because one member differed with the majority he had been left off of the committee.

Mr. Nagle said the matter had been thoroughly canvassed and was well understood, and he would simply offer a proposition that should meet all opposition, as it would place the whole matter in charge of Councils; as a citizen and a Senator it was his duty to recognize the commission as long as it existed.

Mr. Nagle moved to substitute making it lawful for the commissioners to erect upon the four Penn squares, or on so many as they may deem necessary, buildings for all public purposes, except for the courts and offices incident thereto, Prothonotaries' juries', District Attorney's, Sheriff's, and other offices connected with the courts, and for these to rebuild, enlarge, and improve the present courthouses and adjacent building. The buildings on Penn Square to be called Municipal Buildings and the others the Judiciary Buildings. Before final adoption the plans shall be approved by Councils.

The Commissioners shall before October 25 in each year present to Councils their estimate of money required, specifying objects in detail, so far as practicable, and Council shall raise by loan and appropriate such moneys as may be necessary in the manner provided by law in reference to Fairmount Park, and also such as may be requisite for the expenses of the commission other than those relating to the construction, the Commissioners shall report to Councils annually a statement of their proceedings and expenditures. So much of the original act as authorizes the commission to vacate any portion of Broad or Market street, or requires the streets passing around the buildings to be at least one hundred feet wide, or provides for a levy of a special tax, shall be repealed, and in consideration of the erection of said buildings on the Penn Squares no part of Broad street shall ever be built upon or have railway or any obstruction laid thereon, and Market street shall for ever be opened at least to its present width.

Mr. Connell moved to add a proviso, which was agreed to by Mr. Nagle, which limited the total amount to be expended in the erection and completion of the municipal buildings on Penn Square to two millions five hundred thousand dollars, and the total amount for the judicial buildings on Independence Square to three hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Connell said the amendment of Mr. Nagle commended itself to his judgment. It expressly forbids the erection of any building on the intersection, and preserves Broad and Market streets from any obstruction whatever.

It secures the erection of municipal buildings at Penn Square, in compliance with the vote of a decided majority of the people. It makes a proper concession to the minority of thirty-seven thousand citizens who voted last fall for an eastern location, and to the large number whose interests are in the vicinity of Washington and Independence Squares by allowing the building now used for court purposes to remain. It provides for their enlargement at a small expense, and when enlarged they would probably answer for thirty years.

This would be a great saving to the city; for if two million dollars be expended now for the erection of the building for the courts, the interest on the sum for thirty years, amounting to three millions six hundred thousand dollars, will have to be paid. The amendment requires the commission to make detailed statements annually, and that Councils shall provide the amount required by loan, instead of by levy of an annual tax.

These modifications he deemed sufficient guards to protect the public interests and ensure the execution of buildings such as will be wanted for twenty-five or thirty years. They are similar to those regulating the Park Commission, composed in part of the same gentlemen as are on the Building Commission.

Mr. Connell added, in case the amendment is not adopted he would vote for the repealing act, believing that the commission, hampered as it now is by that provision of the existing act, which requires that the total expenditure shall be raised every year as the work progresses, and embarrassed by the antagonism which the attempt to build on the intersections has excited, is powerless for good and had better cease to exist.

Mr. Dechert raised the point of order that the amendment was not germane, which point was sustained by the Speaker.

Mr. Evans said that the commission had been fastened on the people of Philadelphia, is now repudiated, and should now be abolished. He did not believe in modifying a wrong, and favored Mr. Dechert's amendment. He thought it inexpedient to inflict such an enormity upon the people after they had given thirteen million dollars for the war.

Mr. Billingfelt would support Mr. Dechert's bill, because he thought it would do good to the people most interested, and they knew best what they wanted.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Dechert's amendment, and it was adopted by a vote of 18 to 14, Mr. Dechert voting yea and Messrs. Connell, Nagle, and Henszey, nay.

Mr. Dechert then amended the second section of the bill so as to provide that the Council shall within one year proceed to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Supreme Court, the courts of the city and county, and the public offices of the city and county.

Mr. Connell said that, having failed to procure the adoption of the amendments which he thought necessary to protect the public interests, he would now vote for the repeal of the act creating the commission.

Mr. Henszey said he would vote for the bill for the reasons stated by his colleague, Mr. Connell. The bill then passed by a vote of 29 to 2; Messrs. Brooke and Nagle voting no, and Allen and Randall absent.

The special committee on the payment for Bates' History made a long report fixing the price at $4·75 and 43-100ths a volume, the stereotype plates to be the property of the printer, and recommending that no money be appropriated to Mr. Bates after July 1. The report was adopted and a bill reported by the committee was passed.

The bill gives $4·75 43-100 a volume; authorizes the Auditor-General to see that the fifth volume is completed before paid for; requires the work to be completed by July 1, when the office of Historian ceases, and if not completed, the Governor and State Printer are to have it done, and providing for the distribution as per House resolution of 1870.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

House.

Mr. McGowan moved to recommit House bill incorporating the Keystone Passenger Railway Company. Agreed to.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Cotton quiet; holders are firm; low middlings, 13¾@13¾c. Flour dull and favors buyers; Howard street superfine, $5·75@6; extra, $6·37½@7·25; family, $7·25@8·75; City Mills superfine, $5·62½@7·25; extra, $7@8; family, $8·25@11; Western superfine, $5·75@6·12½; extra, $6·37½@7·25; family, $7·25@8·50. Wheat steady and unchanged, excepting Ohio and Indiana, which sold at $1·60@1·62 White Southern Corn, no receipts and prices nominally 75c.; Southern yellow quiet at 75c.; mixed Western, 72@72½c. Oats, 64@65c. Pork, $19; bacon shoulders, 8c.; rib sides, 10c.; clear ribs, 10½c.; hams, 16@17c. Lard quiet at 12c. Whisky—stock scarce; sales at 93@93½c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Real Estate and Brandy.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

The court to-day is engaged with the trial of James Ruggles, upon the charge of conspiracy to defraud and cheat Martin Ivins. The allegation is that Ivins had for sale a farm near Burlington, New Jersey, belonging to S. A. Terngier, of Massachusetts, and Ruggles proposed to buy it. After viewing the farm he said he would take it, and give in exchange therefor brandy worth $10,000, and they talked over the matter in Edward Bannister's carpet store, in Second street, where Bannister wrote his name on a slip of paper, adding, "Consideration $10,000," which paper he handed to Ruggles.

Then Ruggles gave Ivins three orders upon Kline & Co., No. 102 N. Front street, for 3000 gallons of fine French proof brandy, represented to be worth $6 per gallon, with $4·50 per gallon. Word was sent to Terngier in Massachusetts, who returned to Ivins a deed to Ruggles. Bannister caused his name to be inserted, and so amended the deed was delivered, and the farm became the property of Ruggles. Ivins then tried to sell his brandy, and could not get a dollar per gallon for it. They and therefore this prosecution was instituted. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, May 5, 1871.

The day so far has been extremely dull in financial circles, the only demand being for call loans. The offerings of money are largely in excess of wants, and rates are easy to reliable borrowers. There is a sharp demand for commercial paper, but it continues very scarce, and rates are almost nominal. Three to four months acceptances are most in favor with lenders, indicating confidence in a quiet and easy market during the interim. The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the banks for a statement of accounts at the close of business on the 29th ult.

Gold is dull, the only demand here being for the payment of customs duties. There is a rather firmer tone to-day, the range being from 111⅛@111⅜, closing at 111⅜.

There is a good foreign demand for Government bonds, but not much doing in this market. Prices are a fraction higher on most of the list.

The stock market was very active, and prices show a further advance. City 6s sold at 103 for the new bonds, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 90⅝.

Reading Railroad sold largely at 56⅛@56·44. Sales of Pennsylvania at 63¾@63; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 53½, b. o.; Camden and Amboy at 125½; and Lehigh Valley at 62⅜.

Canal stocks were quiet. Sales of Lehigh at 34⅜, b. o., and Morris preferred at 120, an advance of 4½.

In the balance of the list the only sales were Central Transportation at 47¾, and Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railroad at 50½. 58⅛ was bid for Second and Third Streets, and 21¾ for Hestonville do.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen:—Subscriptions received from national banks this day as follows:—

Lafayette, Indiana, Second National.....$70,000
Millbury, Mass., National..... 30,000

Total subscriptions to date, $62,768,900.

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 1 mt 6s	103¾	100 sh Penna R	b30. 62¾
$400 City 6s, N	b3. 103	5 do	62¾
$1000 Phila & E 7s	90¼	112 do	62¾
$3000 Sch N 6s, 82	78¾	200 do	b30. 62¾
$3000 Leh Gold L	90¾	400 do	b30. 63
$2000 Union Cl 6s	18	100 do	63
400 sh Reading R	56⅛	100 do	b10. 63
260 do	b30. 56·31	100 do	b30. 63
900 do	s10. 56·31	200 do	b60. 63
300 do	56¾	15 sh Cam & Am	125¾
100 do	b5. 56·31	50 sh Leh V R	b60. 62¾
100 do	b30. 56·43	100 sh Leh N	b60 34¾
400 do	s10. 56·44	2 sh Mor Cl pf	120
100 sh O C & A R	b60 53¾	5 sh Ch & Wal	50¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5500 City 6s, New	103	$7000 Sc N 6s '82	77¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@117; do. 1862, 110¾@111; do. 1864, 110¾@111; do. 1865, 110¾@111; do. 1865, new, 113⅛@113¾; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@113¾; do. 1868, do. 113⅜@113¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109⅞. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¾@115⅞; Gold, 111@111¼; Silver, 106¼@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 89¼@90¼; Central Pacific Railroad, 100@100¼; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 81@81¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@117; 5-20s of 1862, 110¾@111; do. 1864, 110¾@111; do. 1865, 110¾@111; do. July, 1865, 113⅛@113¾; do., July, 1867, 113⅛@113¾; do. July, 1868, 113⅛@113¾; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115⅛@115¾. Gold, 111¼@111¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 5.—The offerings of Cloverseed are trifling, and there is nothing doing to fix quotations. Prices of Timothy are nominal. The market is bare of Flaxseed, and it is wanted at $2·10 for crushed.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is offered at $30 per ton, but there is no inquiry for the article.

The Flour market continues very flat, and both shippers and home consumers buy with extreme caution at the late decline. About 600 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·75@6·25; spring wheat extra family at $6·75@7·25; 1300 barrels Market Street Mills on private terms; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6 25@7·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7 50, and fancy brands at $7·75@9. No change in Corn Meal. Rye Flour has advanced to $5·75.

The Wheat market is very dull. Sales of 8000 bushels Western red on secret terms; 2800 bushels Ohio and Indiana red at $1·56@1·60, and some amber at $1·65@1·67. Rye is held at $1·20. Corn is less active, and there is more offerings. Sales of yellow at 73c. and mixed Western at 75@76c. Oats are quiet; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 62½@64c.

Whisky is steady. Sales of Western iron-bound at 93c. and Pennsylvania wood-bound at 92c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 5

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....53 | 11 A. M.....56 | 2 P. M.....59

SUN RISES..... 4·55 MOON SETS..... 8· 4
SUN SETS..... 6·58 HIGH WATER..... 1·45

(By Cable.)

LONDON, May 5.—The steamship Corinthian, from Baltimore, arrived at Liverpool last night.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Arrived, barks Belle and Oleano, from New Orleans.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, May 5.—Arrived, steamship Bremen, from Bremen.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Chadwick, from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, etc., to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Anthracite, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr E. F. Meaney, Lewis, from Portland, Conn., with stone.

Barge McDougall, James, from New York, with molasses to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 5.—11 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

R. J. Chard, with ore and iron, for Baltimore.

M. N. Silver, with hair, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 5.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

C. N. Sabey, Alvin Clark, M. O'Reilly, Annie Hannegan, W. Harden, Mary Kear, Moscow, Ella, P. H. Clinton, P. McDevitt, S. M. Hildreth, Iowa, Peter Tanney, R. V. Dewitt, C. Church, San Jacinto, C. G. Berwind, H. L. Wilgus

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

BOASTING OF BONES.

From the N. Y. World.

The Philadelphians are greatly elated because of the discovery of a deposit of dry bones in the neighborhood of the city. Hitherto the peaceful dispositions of these amiable provincials have been disturbed by the successes of other cities. New York has sadly annoyed the Philadelphians because it has surpassed the Quaker City in population, trade, and political importance. Boston has been a beam in the Philadelphian eye because that really thrifty New England community has produced a number of comparatively clever literary men. Chicago has outstripped Philadelphia in the commission of crime, and Cincinnati has beaten it in point of pigs. Envy and jealousy have thus tormented our otherwise mild and excellent neighbor. Now, however, there is a change. Henceforth the Philadelphian calmly confronts the world, and, strong in the possession of post-pliocene remains, cries out exultantly to the inhabitants of less favored cities, "Bring out your bones." And since Boston can boast no more important bones than the charred and useless skeletons of departed witches, and New York can show no mortuary remains more interesting than those of casual Philadelphia roughs slaughtered by hasty but well-meaning metropolitan murderers, Philadelphia resigns herself to the cheerful crowing characteristic of the contented mind.

The post-pliocene remains concerning which the provincial press prints columns of ecstatic description were recently discovered in a cave opened by the labor of unscientific quarrymen. A horde of scientific persons flocked to the spot, and carefully collected the frail skeletons that strewed the floor of the post-pliocene cavern. Among these were found a vast variety of organic remains. The blood-thirsty beetle was numerously represented; no less than twelve specimens of his kind rewarded the spectacled search of the kneeling savants. The fierce field-mouse and the ferocious frog, the wild wood-rat and the terrible turkey, the sanguinary snipe and the carnivorous cat—all slept the sleep of death in an eminently bony condition upon the bottom of the wonderful cave. The scientific persons gathered these priceless relics together with rapturous joy, and carefully carried them to a safe place, there to remain until Philadelphia should build a suitable museum wherein they may be exhibited to the amazement and discomfiture of visitors from other and boneless cities. Meanwhile each scientific person is understood to be writing at great length, and in the most elaborately scientific style, upon the subject, while every Pennsylvania paper trumpets forth the praises of its capital city and its contiguous bone-cave.

The effect of all this upon the unprejudiced metropolitan mind is twofold. At first we are prompt to perceive the strong resemblance between the Philadelphia of to-day and the Philadelphia of the post-pliocene period. The harmless and truly rural character of the population seems never to have changed. It is true that a considerable aggregate of human beings has been added to the cats and field-mice of a former period, but the essential nature of the average Philadelphian has not been greatly modified. If some species have diminished, others have taken their place. The blustering beetle has vanished, but in his stead the fierce Quaker roams the rectangular streets. The wild note of the musical snipe has ceased to echo in the lonely wastes of Chesnut and Walnut streets, but the strident shriek of the female medical student seeking to enforce her natural right to dissect her fellow-creatures breaks often upon the listening ear. What Philadelphia was in the post-pliocene period she still is to-day. Only in earlier and happier days no vain phantom of direct trade with Europe mocked and maddened the coleopterous and ornithological inhabitants.

The other reflection which will occur to the cool and impartial reader of the record of these Philadelphian wonders is that, after all, these boasted bones may not be of extreme antiquity. The very age assigned to them by the scientific persons is a possible equivocation. Are we not all living in a period subsequent to that known as the pliocene? Is this not, therefore, really a post-pliocene period? And then, are there not field-mice and cats and beetles still living upon the surface of the earth? We would not for the world dash the delight of the Philadelphians by assuming that their post-pliocene bones are wholly modern; but it is our duty to caution them, lest in their inconsiderate joy they canonize the cat of yesterday and the turkey of last Thanksgiving, under the delusion that they are paying honor to bones of incalculable antiquity.

THE LAST DEMOCRATIC GODSEND.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The most talkative of our generals has been making a little speech in New Orleans, in which he said just what might have been expected of him; that is, that he knew more about the state of the country than anybody; that he had more legislative capacity than the whole of Congress; and that if they would drop their attempts at government and give the charge of affairs to him, he would restore order and harmony in no time. This is no new theory of the gallant soldier. He has always believed in the government of the sword. He has never affected to conceal his contempt for men who wear black coats, and who paid for their own education. He did noble and glorious work during the war, when the fighting grew hard enough to tame his flightiness and keep him down to his pace, but he never had a political idea which was not absurd and fantastic; and his convention with Johnston, by which he surrendered all the results of the war, was a most grotesque illustration of his incapacity to appreciate a political principle. Mr. Stanton never rendered the country a greater service than by his prompt and decided repudiation of this surrender, and the vast personal popularity of General Sherman was not enough to protect him from the general condemnation his action received. He outgrew this blunder, serious as it was, because every one recognized his gallantry and his good intentions, and merely smiled at his innocent ignorance of public affairs. During the four years which preceded the inauguration of General Grant as President, his distinguished friend and comrade was kept from any glaring indiscretions, partly by the strong influence which his chief's good sense and prudence exerted upon him, and partly by the natural hope and anticipation of succeeding him in command of the army, in case of his promotion to the Presidency. This brilliant prospect helped, at least, to make General Sherman a partisan of Grant, and consequently sound and safe in politics.

But now that the General has attained the legitimate summit of his aspirations, it is only natural that his uneasy activity of mind should sting him into occasional outbreaks of eccentricity. As Richelieu thought himself a better poet than statesman, and so wasted his leisure in wooing an ingrate Muse, our sanguine soldier is not satisfied with the command of the army, but itches to show the world what a statesman is disguised in his uniform. There is something fascinating about the General's political utterances. They are so honestly and naively ignorant, so destitute of any connection with known facts, so confident and cock-sure of his own powers and his own sagacity, that they have the same charms as the theoretical campaigns and conspiracies of a loquacious school-girl. "Let us soldiers have charge of the matter," says the outspoken chief, "and we will soon settle everything in a satisfactory manner." How wonderfully this sounds like a young lady's "If I were President—," which is always followed by some deliciously absurd misapprehension of the executive sphere and function. General Sherman does not seem to remember that the army only numbered a million of men, and that this was not a majority of the nation. He is equally unmindful of the fact that more than two-thirds of that army disagreed with him, and held the same just and wise views of government that were sustained and put in practice by Lincoln and Stanton and Grant. The glory of that army was that they were citizens before and after they were soldiers; and General Sherman is a soldier, with no clear perceptions of the dignity and worth of the citizen character.

In view of these patent and notorious facts, the General's speech might have been passed over with an indulgent smile by the country which knows and honors him for what he is, foibles and all. But it has been given a singular and unaccountable prominence by the organs of the opposition. One morning paper, which changes its favorites oftener than Haroun or Brigham, seizes upon the General and makes him a candidate for the Presidency upon the strength of this speech. As the same paper will nominate a dozen or so more before the election, we cannot pause to discuss its merry-andrew performance of yesterday. But we feel bound to give one word of candid caution to another paper, which assumes airs of leadership in the Democratic party, and which, as it only changes position radically two or three times a year, may be considered as having some regard for its reputation for consistency. It also makes this rattling speech of General Sherman's the occasion for delighted editorials crediting the speaker with more than human sagacity and integrity. It does not nominate him for President, but, on the contrary, timidly suggests that he had much better stay where he is, at the head of the army—a good permanent place, etc. It holds up to him his predecessor in the command of the army as an awful example of what generals come to when they begin to think of the White House. But these gentle homilies will have little effect upon the ambitious and arrogant mind of the brilliant soldier to whom they are addressed. He will be likely to accept as genuine all the praise which is lavished upon his political sagacity, and will reject the rest as impertinent. "The White House gad-fly crazes when it stings," and the dilettante schemers of the Manhattan Club had better beware how they make a candidate of Tecumseh Sherman. We think he would make a bad President for all of us. He does not know enough of the first elements of political science to keep his despotic and eccentric impulses in check. But he would be an infinitely worse candidate for Tammany than for us. His rigid honesty, his flighty notions of personal honor, his overweening self-confidence, utterly unfit him to be the servant and figure-head of that gang of grovelling rogues. He would smash into splinters any platform they could frame before a month of the canvass was over; and if by any improbable luck he came to be President, we would expect, before the Cabinet was formed, to see Boss Tweed kicked down the steps of the White House, slate, diamond breastpin, and all, by the rash and splenetive soldier, whose civil policy the ring could no more predict or follow than the flight of a meteor, and whose hard integrity they could no more mould to their scoundrel purposes than they could knead granite to their daily bread.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The testimony of the only newspaper correspondent who contrived to remain in Metz during the whole of the siege of that fortress was given to the world some time ago. It will be remembered that it was entirely adverse to the supposition that Marshal Bazaine had acted in good faith, either for the interests of Napoleon III or of France. The correspondent, upon whose views we took occasion to comment at some length when they were first published, was convinced that Bazaine did not wish to break through the German lines, and that his policy was shaped purely by considerations of personal profit. His plan, as surmised, was one of "masterly inactivity." As matters stood when he was first cooped up in Metz, something seemed likely to happen which might be turned to his advantage. If, as seemed probable, the Empire fell with the army of MacMahon, Bazaine would become the first, or, indeed the sole, French military authority. As commander of the largest body of trained troops remaining to France, he might make either peace or war, and not improbably in either case become dictator. Nearly all the evidence that has hitherto reached the public eye confirms the belief that Bazaine could, if he would, have burst through the toils that only imperfectly surrounded him; and, granting that he had the power, there is no rational way of accounting for his failure to do so, except upon the theory of selfish treachery.

We are not sure how far the statements of the Vicomte de Valcourt, who delivered a public lecture in London, April 17, on this subject, are to be accepted concerning the question. This gentleman was, however, on the staff of Marshal Bazaine, and was afterwards Private Secretary to Gambetta. He escaped from Metz, some time after its investment, bearing despatches from his commander. These were written in cypher, and were fastened by "a top-dressing of gutta-percha into a hollow tooth." The Vicomte was twice captured by the enemy and sent back—their policy being not to take people out of Metz, but to send others in. He declared that he was "a poor American journalist," anxious to return to his own country. The Russians, however, thought it more important that he should continue to diminish the provisions in the beleaguered town than add to the population of the United States. Now, on these occasions, the Vicomte passed through many parts of the Prussian works, and saw, to his surprise, that they were far less strong than Bazaine was continually, at his headquarters, declaring them to be. Before M. de Valcourt made his final escape news reached Metz of the terrible disasters that had overtaken the army of MacMahon, and finally of the surrender at Sedan, and the departure of Napoleon III as a prisoner for Germany. The Vicomte asserted in his lecture that, on the arrival of this intelligence, Bazaine publicly exclaimed, "Thank God, that imbecile has gone at last!" which certainly sounds like an expression of anticipated satisfaction. Besides this, the lecturer corroborated other statements in declaring that the two sorties, of 27th September and 7th October, were almost of necessity failures, and implied that they were designed to be so. Bazaine, said the Vicomte, being a man of essentially ambitious character, and thinking he held the army in his hand, hoped to become powerful enough to decide the future of France. The word "traitor" was in fact openly applied to him all over Metz, both before and at the time of the surrender. It will be remembered that when the tidings of the proposed step was first communicated to the garrison, many of the officers resolved not to surrender. A general discouragement, however, succeeded, since none could tell who was fit to be trusted, and the project of holding out was abandoned.

Opinions may differ as to the weight to be attached to the testimony of this fresh witness, and some may decry it on the score of M. de Valcourt's subsequent republican associations. We must recollect, notwithstanding, that it is confirmatory of previous reports, has been made public before a very large audience in a way to invite criticism and challenge contradiction, and was given as the first of a series of lectures on similar themes that will afford an opportunity for close scrutiny. It seems, on the whole, but too certain that Bazaine proved false to his trust at one of the most trying emergencies in the history of his country, and that the terrible disasters which have since overtaken her are thus, in a measure, to be laid at his door. Unless a better defense can be offered in his behalf than any that has so far appeared, hardly a man has ever carried the baton of a Marshal of France whose name will go down to posterity associated with so dark a stigma.

ARISTOCRACY—THE KNICKERBOCKERS

From the N. Y. Sun.

Pride of birth is a natural feeling, in which men of every nationality partake, but in different degrees. A man conscious of having had respectable ancestors has a stronger inducement to do honor to their memory by reputable conduct than the son of nobody or one whose parents have a bad character. But in this country we have, thank God! no aristocracy, or, at least, no order of society that corresponds with the landed aristocracy of England and the continent of Europe.

It is true we have a spurious kind of aristocracy, founded on money, whose characteristics are lavish expenditure, extravagance, and tawdry display. But people of culture and refinement laugh at their pretensions. Then we have in some of our large towns, especially Boston and Philadelphia, an aristocracy of talent and education, which is not to be laughed at. But society is not so divided among us, nor are the lines of demarcation so distinct, as to prevent classes of people nominally separated by some social differences from running into one another, so that it is difficult to determine which is on the most elevated social plane. There is also here and there an American family which can boast of an illustrious lineage, but people of this sort are usually indifferent to ancestral distinctions, and never obtrude their claims to social eminence. Persons of similar tastes, and about the same degree of intelligence and refinement, naturally seek each other's society, and usually without inquiring whether blue blood or the common fluid ran in the veins of their ancestors.

There has been a great pretense of high birth and exclusiveness among the descendants of the Knickerbockers, as the Dutch boers and burghers are called who came from the Old World and settled New Amsterdam. Probably, if they were familiar with the history of their ancestors, and knew their social status in Holland, and the circumstances under which they came to this country, these Knickerbockers would come to a more accurate appreciation of their own claims to aristocratic descent than is now entertained among them. Indeed, the idea has generally obtained that there was a strain of the best blood in many of those who came here from Holland. The truth is altogether otherwise.

The separation of New Netherlands from the mother country took place more than a century earlier than that which took place between the colonies and Great Britain, or about two hundred years ago. Soon after the change of dominion all family intercourse ceased between the two countries. There was, it is true, considerable intercommunication for a few years after the English conquest, but upon the decease of those then living correspondence between the members of the families on the two sides of the Atlantic dropped off, and finally ceased altogether.

The American Dutchmen, therefore, constitute a body totally severed as regards social relations from their brethren in Europe. They may regard Holland with filial, pious love, as the home of their ancestors. They may cherish a pride in the military achievements of the mother country. The commercial enterprises, the prudent thrift, the laws of freedom, all of which distinguished the early days of the Dutch republic, they may appropriate to themselves as a part of their patrimonial inheritance. But this feeling of attachment is not at all reciprocated or understood by the Hollander. The people there have no relationship with ours. They have no pride in our growth and prosperity. They are generally ignorant of our history, and those who know something of the ancient colony of New Netherlands are wholly indifferent in regard to this country. The outrages, lynchings, and general immorality which our newspapers report to their readers are reproduced in the journals of Paris, Brussels, and London, with abusive comments, and thus form the staple of information on the United States to be found in Dutch newspapers.

The simple truth is that the great majority of the Netherlanders who settled permanently in America belonged to the so-called lower or laboring classes. They were farmers or mechanics. The most distinguished Knickerbocker families—those whose ancestors filled the most important positions in the new settlement, as well as others—were from the great body of commen people. The ancestor of Peter Stuyvesant was a humble clergyman in Friesland. The only patroon who settled upon his estates on the Hudson was a diamond-cutter of Amsterdam. Although the republic of Holland conferred no titles, it protected the old nobility in their estates, and they and their families were content to leave distant enterprises in the hands of the other classes and remain at home.

It may be asked, not unreasonably, how men of inferior position and devoid of wealth or influence in Holland could obtain grants of large tracts of land from the Government. The answer is easy and complete. The object was the settlement of the country. The land had no market value, and manorial rights to any extent were conceded to persons of enterprise who could take out settlers in proportion to the amount of territory granted them. Besides, the island of Java offered a more inviting field of adventure, and the younger sons of the gentry sought their fortunes in the East Indies. There were fabulous stories current of the sources of wealth in that remote region, which was represented as a golden Cathay; and the dashing young fellows of Holland were attracted thither, as the enterprise and activity of our day were drawn to the Pacific slope on the discovery of gold in California.

The Knickerbockers have nothing more to be proud of on the score of their descent than the Yankees of Connecticut or the tobacco-growers of Virginia.

THE "COMMUNE" AS A BASIS OF GOVERNMENT.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is a strange and significant sign of decrepitude when an old man forgets the lessons of his long years of busy and active life, and reverts by preference to the scenes and associations of early youth. And a similar diseased senility appears to attach to political philosophy when it goes back for precedents to the examples afforded by a less advanced stage of society. But though this kind of retrospective wisdom is a pretty sure sign of weakness in political philosophy itself, it is not unfrequently a token of rude vigor in the individual minds which indulge in it. The fashion of mimicking the language and demeanor of classical republics which prevailed in the French democracy of 1793 was ludicrous enough, as ludicrous as the contemporary mode among ladies of dressing, or rather undressing, in classical tunics, and facing a Parisian climate in winter with stockingless feet and very exposed shoulders. But the men who thus modelled themselves after an extinct type were, many of them, neither foolish nor weak. Mistaken as they were in supposing the lessons of antiquity directly applicable to their own day, they could themselves appreciate what was great and what was wise in the recollections of ages gone by, and regulate their own conduct to a certain extent in unison with such guidance. They were utterly mistaken in fancying Sparta and Athens models for France; they were not themselves the worse, but the better, so far as they were in earnest, for acting the parts of Spartans and Athenians.

These reflections are not unnaturally occasioned by the singular anachronism which is now attempted—we cannot say perpetrated—by the *extempore* government established for the nonce in Paris. Of course, the majority of its leading spirits are simply of the anarchical or destructive character; but there are thinkers among them—men who have formed an idea of a possible State, such as Europe for many generations has not witnessed in actual existence. There have been times and countries in which the cities and their indwellers were almost everything—the mass of mankind who cultivated the earth nothing. Inside the walls, affluence, education, comfort, luxury; outside, a multitude scarcely removed above barbarism, subject to a number of feudal lords who no doubt defied the citizens, and plundered them when they were able, but whom their own lawless habits and pauperism placed in general at the mercy of the burghers whom they affected to despise. Such were the Netherlands at one period; such more especially was Northern Italy. "In every other part of Europe," says Macaulay, "a large and powerful privileged class trampled on the people and defied the Government. But in the most flourishing parts of Italy the nobles were reduced to comparative insignificance. In some districts they took shelter under the protection of the powerful commonwealths which they were unable to oppose, and gradually sank into the mass of burghers."

Such is the precedent, if public rumor is correct, which the few thoughtful spirits among the Red rulers of the Hotel de Ville have before their eyes. They dream of a France consisting of a number of confederate cities, exercising in harmony with each other all political power, and a multitude of benighted agriculturists obeying the laws which the cities dictate and paying the taxes which they impose. Such is the theory which Assi, the chief of the International Society, is said to have drawn from the pages of the only book which he admits having studied—M. Quinet's "History of Italy." Whatever may be the deficiencies of Citizen Assi's political education, he is evidently a man who thinks for himself, and who possesses the leader's faculty of expounding his thoughts; and, if it be true that he is already under proscription by the merely anarchical section of the Commune, he has evidently earned the ordinary reward of one who thinks for himself in troublesome times, but has not strength to enforce his thoughts—either neglect or martyrdom. The ideas of such a man are generally more worth investigation than better instructed but more commonplace personages are apt to suppose. Let us portray to ourselves for a moment the features of an Italian civic commonwealth of the Middle Ages, and with the guidance of safer authorities than M. Quinet's epigrams.

At the time of its greatest development in the fourteenth century, republican Florence was a city with some ninety or a hundred thousand inhabitants. In theory, its Constitution established a government of trades' unions. There were twenty-one or twenty-three guilds; the greater and lesser "arts"—lawyers, notaries, wholesale dealers, bankers, etc., belonging to the former; retailers, shoemakers, butchers, tailors, and the like to the smaller. Each of these companies had its own council and its own executive. Each excluded the competition of private traders by the most jealously exclusive laws. United, or rather federated, they constituted the commonwealth—with its general executive, composed of members chosen by a constantly changing series of refined contrivances; its two elected legislative councils; and its device for occasionally resorting to a plebiscite, a "resolution," in Hallam's words, "of all derivative powers into the immediate operation of the popular will," when Florence was technically said "far si popolo," to make itself people—from which "people," however, not only mere proletaries but citizens not enrolled in the trades were carefully excluded.

Such was the general outline of Florentine Government for nearly two centuries, but subject to perpetual variations of detail and interrupted by periods of anarchy and tyranny. Nevertheless, it secured an amount of wealth, comfort, social refinement such as was only approached in the times of which we are speaking in a few other communities similarly circumstanced. The difference between the life of a citizen of Florence, even of the meanest, and that of the vassal of some feudal lord in the neighboring valleys of the Apennines was almost as great as that between a townsman of an Atlantic city in the United States and a slave on the estate of a planter while slavery existed. And the nobles themselves were gradually drawn within the magic circle of city influence. They were greater men outside the walls, but happier within. At first they honored the Commune by taking a leading part in its affairs; then they were content to play an inferior part; finally, the jealous spirit of democracy so far prevailed as to exclude them from power altogether, and with many circumstances of contempt. In the meantime the vassals of these lords—the tillers of the soil within the Florentine territory—found their position much improved from what it had been under mere feudal dominion. Though absolutely without political rights, the Florentine contadino was protected by the great Commune, improved greatly in physical condition, and attained a sort of rustic quasi-independence. But Florence had only about 200,000 country subjects; her dominions were hemmed in by those of other Tuscan towns—Pisa, Arezzo, and the rest; these again forming only a minor cluster in the constellation of Italian cities, which included such mighty States as Venice and Genoa—all reproductions, with many differences, of the type of which Florence furnished the most "advanced" or democratic specimen.

In Italy, therefore, the political dream which is attributed to Assi was to a certain extent realized. But her civic commonwealths were strangely short-lived—all but the two last named, which had a large admixture of the aristocratic element. And it is very noteworthy that their disorganization and fall were not in general the consequence, as might have been expected, of any "ugly rush" from the excluded lower classes or from the rejected nobility. They commonly proceeded from one or the other of two causes. The first was the bitter jealousy entertained in democracies of all who achieve power by mere popular favor—jealousies far more incutable than those which are excited elsewhere by recognized prerogative: jealousy, which is just as operative and as injurious at Washington now as in the Florence of Dante, though kept in control by greater solidity of institutions and national character. And thus the history of Florence during these two centuries discloses little more than a succession of short reigns of popular favorites, energetic and wealthy citizens, foreign military adventurers, and now and then a plain man of the people, such as Michael Lando, the honest wool-comber, who was chosen "gonfalonier" in a wanton freak, because he happened one day to be carrying the standard of justice, and who governed for a short space more sensibly than any of his distinguished predecessors. For such inveterate disunion there could be no external cure, because it arose from the very nature of democracy acting within a small sphere. The next and equally insuperable cause of failure was to be found in the mutual jealousies of the several neighbor cities. They never could agree for any object of common benefit, although separate leagues could be formed from time to time for the purpose of tearing each other to pieces as Guelfs and Ghibellins. The wheel of change was continually going round; in one city the multitude would rise against a self-imposed chief, and "make themselves people" once more; in another, tired of popular wrangles, men would place themselves once more under the foot of a "signore;" but, in the long run, the bias towards absolute government was sure to prevail, and one after the other these noble cities fell under despotism and consequent decay.

It may be scarcely worth while, for purposes of political instruction, to draw the picture of a past state of things which no power on earth could reproduce in Europe under the reign of newspapers and standing armies. But something may be learned by observing the innate and incurable defects—incurable because deeply rooted in the propensities of men—which beset the ideal of a country composed of a cluster of civic commonwealths, even were it capable of temporary realization.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

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Comprizes the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

2 6 3m

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

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SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

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A Full Assortment.
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FOR SALE.

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An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

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An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water. (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

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No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,

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SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

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CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,

3 24 3tf No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARMS situate in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the Bethlehem pike, eighteen miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of stone mansion, with bath, water-closet, range, etc. Two tenant houses, two large barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farm is under good fence and well watered. The avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees. There are large shade trees around the mansion, and a variety of fruit trees. About 30 acres of timber and about 30 acres of meadow, the balance all arable land. It is well adapted to grain, breeding, and for grazing purposes; while its situation, fine old trees, fruits, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat. If desired, can be divided into two farms. There are two sets of farm buildings. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, or P. R. SCHERR, on the premises. 5 3 wsm3t

FOR SALE LOW, AT CHESNUT Hill, an unusually attractive and complete Country Seat, five minutes' walk from Chesnut Hill Depot; six acres of beautiful grounds, fruit, shade, stables, grapery, green-house, fish-pond, etc. Modern pointed stone residence, 13 rooms; fine views. RICHARDSON & JANNEY, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street. 4 27 thstu3w*

NINETY-THREE ACRES FARM—FOR sale or exchange for city property, or good merchandise, situated in Richland township, Bucks county. R. J. DOBBINS,

4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, with side yard, BROAD and MASTER Streets. Lot 50 by 200 feet deep to Carlisle street. R. J. DOBBINS,

4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—NEAT THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, with side yard, No. 1413 N. EIGHTEENTH Street, or will be exchanged.

R. J. DOBBINS,

4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANTLY located COTTAGE, at CAPE MAY, furnished throughout. R. J. DOBBINS,

4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone RESIDENCE, No. 1917 CHESNUT Street, with side yard. Lot 44½ by 178 feet.

R. J. DOBBINS,

4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.

JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,

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TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED MANsion, with stabling, ice-house, lawn, etc., well shaded. Apply No. 1812 LOCUST Street. 5 3 3t*

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APPLY ON PREMISES.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

PRIME HEAVY SEED OATS.

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FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Presidential Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation:—

The act of Congress entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved April 20, 1871, being a law of extraordinary public importance, I consider it my duty to issue this my proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States thereto, enjoining upon all good citizens, and especially upon all public officers, to be zealous in the enforcement thereof, and warning all persons to abstain from committing any of the acts thereby prohibited. This law of Congress applies to all parts of the United States, and will be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive.

But inasmuch as the necessity therefor is well known to have been caused chiefly by persistent violations of the rights of citizens of the United States, by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons in certain localities lately the theatre of insurrection and military conflict, I do particularly exhort the people of those parts of the country to suppress all such combinations by their own voluntary efforts through the agency of local laws, and to maintain the rights of all citizens of the United States, and to secure all such citizens the equal protection of the laws.

Fully sensible of the responsibility imposed upon the Executive by the act of Congress to which public attention is now called, and reluctant to call into exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in cases of imperative necessity, I do, nevertheless, deem it my duty to make known that I will not hesitate to exhaust the powers thus vested in the Executive whenever and wherever it shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws. It is my earnest wish that peace and cheerful obedience to law may prevail throughout the land, and that all traces of our late unhappy civil strife may be speedily removed. These ends can be easily reached by acquiescence in the results of the conflict now written in our Constitution and by the due and proper enforcement of equal, just, and impartial laws in every part of our country. The failure of local governments to furnish such means for the attainment of results so earnestly desired impose upon the National Government the duty of putting forth all its energies for the protection of all its citizens of every race and color, and for the restoration of peace and order throughout the entire country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fifth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President,
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

FROM THE WEST.

Destructive Fires.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, May 4.—A fire last night destroyed two warehouses, a cabinet shop, a dwelling, two barns, the railroad block, a blacksmith shop, and a lumber yard. The occupants were S. Anderson, J. S. Lindsley, J. H. Taylor, Jos. Seth Marshal, C. O. Childs, the gas company, Riker & Steele, and estate of H. Williams.

The whole north side of Main street would undoubtedly have been destroyed but for a new fire steamer. Most of the new goods in the railroad block were removed. The loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000. Insurance, $15,000 to $20,000. Chief Engineer Ferris was disabled by a bad sprain in the early part of the fire.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—A destructive fire occurred at Plymouth, Ohio, on Tuesday night. Supposed incendiarism. Loss, $18,000. J. G. Street, Bacharach Bros., Masonic Hall, Richard Clark, and John Metley are the principal sufferers. Partially insured.

Attempt to Swindle a Bank.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—A man giving the name of E. C. Garth attempted yesterday to swindle the Lucas Bank out of $1800, on a certificate of deposit purporting to have been issued by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Hannibal, Mo. Some suspicion being excited, the Hannibal Bank was telegraphed, and a reply received that it had issued no such certificate. Garth escaped, but detectives are after him.

Democratic Nomination.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—John G. Carlisle, of Covington, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by the Democratic Convention at Frankfort, Kentucky.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Kisseal Mintz, son of the fur dealer, charged with arson, was yesterday held in $5000 bail by Alderman Kerr.

—The Board of Managers of the Bedford Street Mission have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—

Charles Spencer, President.
George Milliken, First Vice-President.
James Long, Second Vice-President.
John H. Pilloy, Recording Secretary.
William C. Bakes, Corresponding Secretary.
George Perkinpine, Treasurer.
Rev. J. D. Long, Missionary.

—Alderman Kerr yesterday held William F. Watson to answer for the burglary at Mr. James McBride's residence, No. 1210 South Eighteenth street.

—The expenses of the Survey Department of the city last year were $35,677·80. The board paid into the City Treasury $4005·78.

—The Lying-in and Nurse Charity at No. 126 North Eleventh street has treated, during its four years existence, 1253 confinement cases, none of which were fatal. Last year the receipts were $4053·07, and the expenditures $3329·29. The officers of the charity are:—President, William J. Horstmann; Vice-Presidents, Dillwyn Parrish, Elwood Wilson, M. D.; Treasurer, Passmore Williamson; Secretary, Charles Richardson; in addition to which there is a board of managers, composed of some of our most respected citizens, and an executive committee, composed of both a male and female branch. Twice a week clinics are held at the Nurses' Home, where deserving women receive medical advice and assistance, which their limited means may prevent them from obtaining elsewhere.

—The German shoemakers will participate in the Peace Festival parade. They will have a wagon, suitably furnished, in the ranks.

Domestic Affairs.

—A terrific tornado occurred in the vicinity f Baton Rouge on Tuesday, causing great destruction to property.

—The Legislature of Connecticut yesterday commenced taking evidence relative to the recent election in that State.

—A fire at Valparaiso, Ind., on Wednesday night destroyed the post office, with its mails, together with several business houses.

—The miners of tha Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company resumed work yesterday morning according to previous agreement.

—Governor Geary yesterday appointed James A. Logan President Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, vice Buffington, resigned.

—Yesterday Miss Phœbe W. Cousins was pronounced a Bachelor of Laws by the Law School of the Washington University of St. Louis.

—Nearly every town in Massachusetts that voted on Tuesday upon the question of licensing the sale of beer and ale returned "no" by large majorities.

—The next public sitting of the Southern Claims Commission will be on Monday. All testimony offered is taken down verbatim and filed for future use.

—An order has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy that all iron-clads now at Key West be sent to League Island, to be laid up there in fresh water.

—A released convict, named Milton Withers, has been arrested at Jacksonville, Ill., on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Hon. Sharon Tyndale.

—Two lieutenants and six soldiers of the British army, stationed at Fort Niagara, lost their lives in attempting to secure a life-boat that had gone adrift during a gale.

—A formidable strike has occurred among the laborers who were employed to repair the great break in the Erie Canal, and not only has all the work come to a standstill, but the military have had to proceed to the scene to preserve order.

—A lively discussion ensued in the American Medical Association at San Francisco yesterday over a resolution on the admission of female delegates. Officers were elected, and next year the association will meet in Philadelphia.

—The striking miners now appear to be willing to go to work on almost any terms; and most of the members of the W. B. A. have become so disgusted with the organization that if it does not shortly cease to exist it will have lost nearly all its former power. John Siney, who has figured so prominently as the champion of the miners, resigns his position in that body, and one despatch even intimates that he has been requested to leave the country, so great is the indignation of the duped miners.

Foreign Affairs.

—Torpedoes have been placed near the forts on the south of Paris.

—A London despatch asserts that the insurrection in Algeria is spreading, and that the Versailles Government is heedless of the danger.

—The German and French plenipotentiaries, who were in session at Brussels, have returned to their respective countries for fresh instructions.

—General Rossel, in forbidding all communication with the enemy, says that no flag of truce will be attended to, and the firing will go on as usual.

—It is positively stated that M. Thiers refuses to enter into a commercial treaty with Germany, and Bismarck has protested against the unjust discrimination made by France against German commerce.

—On Tuesday night three divisions of the army of the Assembly, under the immediate command of MacMahon, advanced toward the vicinity of Paris through Bois de Boulogne. An entire corps was ordered to follow, but owing to certain circumstances the movement was not consummated.

—The approaches of the Versailles army to Fort d'Issy are being rapidly completed, and it is now regarded impossible for the Communists to escape.

CITY COUNCILS.

Their Proceedings Yesterday Afternoon.

Both branches of City Councils met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour. The following business was transacted:—

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

A communication was received from Jonathan Taylor, offering to pave Broad street with a wooden pavement at three dollars per yard, and to keep it repaired for three years.

Also, a communication from the Chief Commissioner of Highways in reference to the repairing of the Nicolson pavement on Broad street. Both laid on the table.

Also, one from the Citizens' Association complaining of the poor quality of the stone used in the foundation of the House of Correction. Appropriately referred.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution directing the Committee on House of Correction to disapprove of the bills of the contractor if the stone is found to be of an inferior quality.

Mr. Downing offered an amendment that the committee be directed to inquire as to the progress of the work, whether any change had taken place in the plans, whether the work is under the supervision of an architect, and, if so, under what authority he acted.

Mr. Bickel offered an amendment that Mr. J. H. Windrim, architect, be requested to inform the Chamber on next Thursday as to the truth of the complaints of the Citizens' Association.

The resolution and amendment were adopted.

Mr. Bumm, chairman of the Committee on Cash Accounts of City Treasurer, submitted a report showing the

Cash balance on hand May 1	$2,262,017·22
Appropriated as follows:—	
To pay interest on city loans,	$1,060,066·86
To pay Sinking Fund securities	190,512·00
To pay loan warrants	702,724·00
To pay sundry claims	308,714·35
	$2,262,017·21

Mr. Bumm also presented an ordinance directing the City Treasurer to pay in currency all matured loans and all interest hereafter claimed due July 1, 1870, and January 1, 1871, and that no further premium be paid upon the unpaid interest due July 1, 1870. Adopted.

The ordinance appropriating $20,000 for the erection of market-houses on Girard avenue, between Otis and Elm streets, was adopted.

The ordinance appropriating $17,199 to the Highway Department for the drainage of the meadow lands in the Twenty-sixth ward was concurred in. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Huhn in the chair.

A communication was received from Mahlon H. Dickinson, Chief Commissioner of Highways, setting forth that the appropriation for the grading of new streets has been expended, and no more work in that line can be done until an extra appropriation is made. Referred.

Mr. Addis offered a petition of property-owners for a change in the name of Coates street to Fairmount avenue. Referred to Committee on Law and Survey.

Mr. Rowan offered a resolution directing the Committee on Railroads to confer with the officers of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company in reference to the building of a bridge over Darby creek. Agreed to.

The ordinance creating a loan of $2,122,000 for the further extension of the water works was taken up, passed to third reading, and then postponed and made the special order for Thursday next. Great opposition was made to this measure by the Democratic side of the House.

The Water bill next engaged the attention of the chamber. The tenth section, which empowers the Chief Engineer or his representative to enter any house between sunrise and sunset, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any violations of the ordinance may exist, was stricken out.

A long argument ensued on this bill, and a motion to postpone the further consideration of the same and make it the special order for Thursday next was finally agreed to.

The following bills from Select Council were concurred in: resolution of instruction to the Committee on House of Correction; resolution of request to the Mayor; resolution relative to matured loans.

Adjourned.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three valuable buildings lots, Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335 North Seventh street. All those three contiguous lots of ground situate on the east side of Seventh street, north of Thompson street, Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335; each lot containing in front on Seventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Nos. 1331 and 1333 each subject to a yearly ground rent of $63, No. 1335 clear of all incumbrance. They will be sold separately or together. Terms, cash.

No. 2. Two-story brick building and large lot, Nos. 1336 and 1338 Marshall street. All that large and valuable lot of ground, with the two-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the west side of Marshall street, above Thompson street, Nos. 1336 and 1338; containing in front on Marshall street 36 feet, and extending in depth 74 feet 10 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 22s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE—ESTATE OF Sarah L. Davis, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very desirable Farm, 90 acres, Norristown turnpike, Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 1½ miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perkiomen turnpike. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm of 90 acres, situate on the west side of the Norristown turnpike, 5 miles above Norristown, 1½ miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, about 23 miles from Philadelphia. The improvements are a genteel 2½-story frame house; has hall in the centre, 9 rooms, etc.; large stone barn with accommodations for 23 head horn cattle and 7 horses. Ice-house, spring-house, carriage-house, and outbuildings; water in every field; fruit and shade trees; vegetable garden; large front on the turnpike, with desirable building sites. Terms—Two-thirds cash. Immediate possession. Dr. Thomas Davis, at Collegeville, will convey visitors to the farm.

By order of Mary A. Davis, administratrix.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 22 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1017 and 1019 S. Twelfth street, below Camilla street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 16 feet south of Camilla street, below Carpenter street, No. 1017; containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth 73 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof.

No. 2. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, adjoining the above, being No. 1019; containing in front on Twelfth street 15 feet 7 inches, and extending in depth 73 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 29 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, No. 1907 Hamilton street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Hamilton street, No. 1907; containing in front on Hamilton street 18 feet, and extending in depth 61 feet, with an outlet. The house has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; three rooms, bath and store-room on the second floor, and two attics. Terms—$800 may remain on mortgage. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 29 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Two and a half-story Frame Cottage, corner of Washington and Cake streets, Cape Island, New Jersey, 31 by 100 feet. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 2½ story frame cottage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the corner of Washington and Cake streets, Cape Island, New Jersey; the lot containing in front on Washington street 31 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house is new and well built, and conveniently arranged; excellent water, etc. Terms—Cash. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Sarah L. Snyder, on the premises.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 29 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE—ESTATE OF JAMES Galbraith, deceased—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Lot of ground, Lehigh avenue and Almond street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Lehigh avenue and northwest side of Almond street, in the late district of Richmond; containing in front on Lehigh avenue 118 feet, and extending in depth of that width southwestward 90 feet. Lehigh avenue and Almond street are curbed and paved. Subject to a yearly ground rent or sum of $118. $100 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 29s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Residence, No. 717 Locust street, east of Eighth street. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Locust street, west of Seventh street, No. 717; containing in front on Locust street 21 feet, and extending in depth 72 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, running into Eighth street. May be examined. Keys at the office of O. H. Kendal, Esq., No. 627 Walnut street. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms:—Half cash. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 29 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

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BANKERS

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Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
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In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 9

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PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

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B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

5 26 PHILADELPHIA.

SHAFTING AND GEARING, PULLEYS Hangers and Couplings, Speeds calculated, Shafting and Gearing arranged.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH ANN THOMAS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM C. FLANIGEN, Administrator d. b. n. of SARAH ANN THOMAS, deceased, being of all the assets of said estate which come into his hands, consisting of proceeds of sale of certain real estate sold under proceedings in partition by order of said Court, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of JOHN P. O'NEILL, No. 136 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 8 10 12 15

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
March Term, 1871. No. 14. In Divorce.
WILLIAM HENRY STEEL vs. JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL.

To JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL, Respondent:—Please take notice that testimony will be taken in above entitled cause on behalf of the libellant on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at my office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., before F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Esq., the examiner appointed by the Court to take and report the same. HENRY C. TERRY,
4 18 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS BRADY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES JUDGE and MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS BRADY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 217 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia,
J. HILL MARTIN,
4 28fmw5t Auditor.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CABLE SCREW WIRE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRY A PAIR,

And you will use no others. They are the most Pliable, Durable, and Comfortable goods in the market. Their success is unprecedented, and they are rapidly superseding sewed and pegged work wherever introduced. [4 14 fmw1m

Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4·75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

2 14 tuths5t No. 1009 MARKET Street.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc; Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

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"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
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TOBACCO.

LEAF TOBACCO.

100 CASES CHOICE CONNECTICUT WRAPPERS,

Crop 1869. For sale by

DAVID L. KETLER,

Nos. 50 and 52 South FOURTH Street,

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BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths3m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMPLETE AND OVERWHELMING TRIUMPH
OF THE
RECONSTRUCTED
"BLACK CROOK."
THE ENTIRE PRESS
UNIVERSAL IN ITS PRAISE,
AND THE PUBLIC JOIN IN THEIR APPROVAL.
NOT ONE DISSENTING VOICE.
All are pleased with the Wonderful
MAJILTONS,
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLADS,
SUPERB SCENERY,
AND COSTLY WARDROBE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2,
for which Secured Seats can be obtained. A Special "Matinee."
Box Sheet at BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at ACADEMY, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. Children under 15, 50c.
Performance begins at 8 and closes at 11·10. 5 1 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 5,
Revival of the grand pictorial drama of the present, entitled
THE GREAT CITY.
New and magnificent scenery, painted in London. Living pictures of life, love, and crime in the great metropolis, and actual views of noted places, equal to a
RAMBLE THROUGH LONDON.
Fine cast of characters and grand effects.
SATURDAY—GREAT CITY MATINEE.
MONDAY, May 8—MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
TO-NIGHT (Friday), May 5,
Brougham's five-act Comedy of
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
JOHN BROUGHAM.....as.....DR SAVAGE.
Aided by Barton Hill, Craig, Mackey, Miss Price, May Saville, Mrs. Thayer, and Mrs. Maeder.
SATURDAY—Great Double Bill.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
SARATOGA,
MR. JAMES LEWIS,
MISSES KATE NEWTON AND MAY FISK,
and the entire
DAVENPORT STAR COMPANY.
OBSERVE.
SARATOGA will be performed on
SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

GRAND FLORAL
MILITARY AND CITIZENS' DRESS
BALL
2D INFANTRY, N. G., PA.
(National Guards),
AT THEIR HALL,
RACE STREET, BELOW SIXTH,
(Upper and Lower Saloons),
MONDAY EVENING,
MAY 8, 1871.
TICKETS,
5 4 4t THREE DOLLARS.

GEORGE A. CONLY'S GRAND CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1871,
CONCERT HALL.
Under the direction of Signor ETTORE BARILI, assisted by the eminent artists Messrs. Carl Wolfsohn, William Stoll, Jr., Alfredo Barili, and Maestro Antonio Barili, of New York. Also, the distinguished amateurs, Misses Virginia Paris, Lizzie McCartney, and Leonie Petry, and Mr. William Bradshaw.
Tickets One Dollar, at Music Stores and at Concert Hall. 5 1 5t

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CURIOSITIES.
Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
IN THE LECTURE ROOM.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
MONDAY, May 8—RIP VAN WINKLE.
Admission 25 cents, to all attractions. 12 12 tf

THE ALHAMBRA, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch.
MONDAY, April 17,
And every evening during the week, the
GREAT CALIFORNIA CONSTELLATION OF VARIETY ARTISTES,
FIFTY IN NUMBER. FIFTY IN NUMBER.
4 17tf FIFTY IN NUMBER.
Don't fail to go to the great Variety Theatre to-night.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, Chesnut Street, above Tenth.
MISS KATE FISHER'S BENEFIT.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 5,
The Great Drama of
THE FRENCH SPY ON HORSEBACK.
Grand Ballet, Pantomime, Burlesque, etc.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Immense Bill.
FRENCH SPY AND
JACK SHEPPARD ON HORSEBACK.

A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SICK POOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is NOW OPEN, and will continue for two weeks at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Single admission, 10 cents. 4 12

"THE ST. CLOUD."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 1 2m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

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At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

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OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Kimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

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OFFICE, [1 28 smtfrp

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SAXON GREEN.

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

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J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1871.

☞The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

MORE LOAN BILLS.

COMMON COUNCIL yesterday decided, by a large majority, to favor a new loan amounting to $2,122,000, for the extension of the water works, and the same body has also recently authorized a $500,000 loan for the gas works, and a $500,000 pavement loan for Broad street, so that the snug sum of a trifle more than $3,000,000 will speedily be added to the enormous aggregate of municipal indebtedness if the Select Council concur in the action of Common Council. In view of the financial position of Philadelphia, the rapidity with which her debt is being swelled by expenditures connected with the park, the House of Correction, and other projects to which she is irretrievably committed, the large portion of her annual receipts which is now absorbed in the payment of interest on old loans, and her limited sources of revenue, her tax-payers may justly deplore the prospect of the creation of a new batch of loan bills, and strenuously demand that the loan ordinances which Common Council has so readily authorized shall be subjected to searching criticism in Select Council. There is no shadow of doubt that while the city has often neglected to make, at the proper moment, improvements of great importance, her money has occasionally, if not frequently, been shamefully squandered by expenditures for works of doubtful utility. This has occurred heretofore in the Water Department, and after a large sum was wasted in useless extensions the water supplies of nine-tenths of the whole city were jeopardized for lack of an insignificant amount. How much the Gas Trustees have wasted or lavished among their favorites, while charging the people higher rates for gas than should ever be charged in this locality, will probably never be accurately known; but the people of Philadelphia have evidently been subjected to unnecessary and unjustifiable extortions. It is therefore high time that new demands from the Gas and Water Departments should be examined with the utmost care. The people need and, practically, they must have water and gas. It will not do to interrupt or delay improvements which are absolutely essential. When money must be paid, let it be paid, and when new loans must be contracted, let them be contracted promptly. But the feeling daily gains strength that, under the plea that this or that scheme, plan, or system was imperatively required, sums of money greater than were really requisite, and for objects which were not, truly, of prime importance, have been extorted from the city. It is almost inconceivably base and wicked to thus trifle with her necessities. The highwayman who demands the money or the life of a traveller is, morally, little worse than the man or set of men who, after being installed in high and responsible positions, force through Councils unnecessary loan bills on the pretext that if they are not granted supplies of water or gas will be cut off from a great city. But, judging from past experience, there is no guarantee even against this ineffable baseness, except full, clear, and explicit statements setting forth in detail the character of the work or works required, as well as the particulars of all expenditures after they are made. It will no longer do, in this community, to enshroud the transactions of public departments with a veil of mystery, or to run them on the confidence system, by leaving all details to the discretion of a few individuals. It is a poor sign for the future that Common Council concurred so readily yesterday in denouncing the contract system as applied to the proposed new water works, and that even while this discussion was going on the Select Council had under consideration complaints that the House of Correction was not being built according to the specifications. If the city has no longer officials of sufficient honesty, capacity, and energy to ensure the honest fulfilment of a plain contract, and if she must depend solely upon the discretion of a few custodians of absolute power, who can say what they please, employ whom they please, and be influenced solely by favoritism, whim, or caprice, instead of conducting the business appertaining to the municipality on sound business principles, no man need be astonished if the city debt continues to swell, so long as purchasers of loans can be found, and if the city taxes continue to increase until hosts of old residents of Philadelphia and a large number of its old manufactories are driven away from her limits. Already, many men who would otherwise locate great factories here are compelled to seek other localities solely on account of the pressure of our city taxation, and nothing will do more to increase this tendency to drive away population and diminish local prosperity, than the endorsement by Councils of the doctrine that while the city cannot enforce a contract, it is ready to entrust the disbursement of millions to a few men who are subject to no checks, and who assume no well-defined responsibilities.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

AN effort is now being made by the Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb to extend the operations of their institution by the establishment of one or more day schools for the instruction of deaf mute children between the ages of six and twelve years. This is a project that should meet with the cordial sympathy and support of our philanthropic citizens, as it will enable a number of children to enjoy the benefits of education who are now deprived of them. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb has been the means of training a great number of persons to be good and useful citizens who would otherwise have been burdens upon their friends and upon society, and the creditable manner in which the graduates of the institution have uniformly conducted themselves after their exit from it, and the energy with which they have applied themselves to various industries for which they are fitted, are evidences of the value and importance of the system under which they were educated, and of the institution which provided such education. The day-schools for children which it is now proposed to establish will be important additions to the educational facilities of the institution, and such aid as the directors require should be freely extended to them. They are now endeavoring to ascertain the names and residences of children of the class for which these schools will be intended, and the aid of our citizens generally is requested to enable them to accomplish this object. Any information may be sent to the institution or to the Secretary, James J. Barclay, No. 219 South Sixth street.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

THE Ku-klux bill passed at the last session of Congress was, to say the least, of doubtful expediency, but any benefits it may confer upon the country, by putting a stop to the lawlessness that undoubtedly exists in some of the Southern States, will depend entirely upon the manner in which it is enforced. If it is necessary for the President to exercise the power placed in his hands, he must do so with firmness and decision, for it would only aggravate existing evils to permit the law to remain a dead letter if there is a necessity for its enforcement. President Grant has made a great many serious mistakes since he has been in the executive chair, but in a matter of this kind we have great confidence that he will act wisely and well, and to none of his predecessors could the extraordinary powers of the Ku-klux bill have been more safely entrusted. He has certainly commenced right by issuing a temperate and kindly worded proclamation, advising the people of insurrectionary districts to suppress unlawful combinations by their own voluntary efforts and through the agency of local laws. If this advice is heeded there will be no necessity for the enforcement of the Ku-klux law, and it now rests with the people of the South themselves to say whether the reign of peace shall be established within their borders or not, or whether fresh pretexts for harsh proceedings against them will be given, and the end of the work of reconstruction be indefinitely postponed. The President says that, while reluctant to call into exercise any of the extraordinary powers conferred upon him, he will, nevertheless, not hesitate to exhaust the powers vested in the Executive whenever and wherever it may be necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws. The President will undoubtedly keep his word, and the people of the South will have themselves to blame if they find that the enforcement of the laws is attended by harshness and hardships difficult to bear. It is therefore high time for those most interested to consider whether anything is to be gained by permitting Ku-kluxism to exist any longer, for all the evidence on the subject indicates that in a vast majority of instances the outrages complained of would not be committed if the perpetrators were not sure of at least the silent support of those who ought to be most influential in upholding law and order. If the property-owners and those who have most at stake will determine that the performances of the Ku-klux shall cease, and that the lives, persons, and property of all citizens, white or black, shall be respected, the insurrectionary districts of the South will be speedily pacified, and Congress will have no longer an excuse for interfering with matters that ought to be regulated by the States themselves.

AN ART REVIVAL.

THERE are very few certainties in this world. Death is generally called sure—and the Taxes—and there may be here and there a very slight sprinkle of these animated axioms; still, taking the run of things, affairs and people and events are very uncertain, and the law that shall harmonize all our comings and goings has yet to be discovered. There was one rock, however, that we fondly hoped we had reached; one strong firm place from which, rail as we might at the treacherous unstability of things, our confident feet could never be swept. We had grown to the belief that nothing that our friend (if we may make so free) Bill McMullen might do, could surprise us. To be sure, this growth was a slow one. Every now and then Mr. McMullen would fright the isle from its propriety by some diplomatic stroke that would temporarily weaken our faith, but of late years (for over what a stretch of time do William's services to Philadelphia extend!) he had been so earnest and untiring in the work for which an inscrutable Providence sent him into the world, that he had finally carried us on to that Table Land where we had ceased to wonder. But,—alas that there should always be a "but!"—the dream fades. That William McMullen, our old friend Bill (if we may make so free) should have gone and had a statue made of himself! After this the deluge; anything may happen, we care not. We miss the horn and spanner and soap locks, and the Directory upon which in his latter day dignity he swears witnesses;—but no matter—the deed is done; William, after leaving us for a long time in an enthused state, has once more surprised us. There is nothing certain after all.

When we got over the first shock of this revelation, we felt gratified at the prominence given Mr. McMullen's counterfeit resemblance on our principal street. We feared, indeed, that some malignant enemy, who had ineffectually lain for him a long time, might smash Mr. Bailey's plate glass, in a misdirected but violent effort to get at the Fourth ward chieftain, but at the present writing his effigy remains intact. We will not here pretend to criticize Mr. McMullen's statue, but we may say that it scarcely seems benignant enough. It has been a long time since we saw William (and, much as we admire him, we hope it may be a longer time before we see him again), but if our mind's eye is to be depended on, the statue at Bailey's doesn't do him justice. If ever he had occasion to hit a man, he did it in a bright-faced and smiling manner, and did not scowl his victim's wits away after the manner of this statue. Nor would he ever have used the slung-shot, fighting-ring, and other unfair advantages we see scattered at the base of it. The artist thought by these means to add to the strength of his portrait, but it is plain that he did not know William McMullen; that he only saw the outside of him. He did not see even that correctly; for who ever saw Bill in a Spanish cloak? As the Indian orator remarked, "Not one." It would not be pleasant to be in the same room when a tailor should offer to make William such a garment. No; the statue should have been cut with William in his shirt-sleeves, and with a fire-plug somewhere in the neighborhood. It may not be too late yet to make these alterations.

But let us finish this matter in a thorough and becoming manner. William undoubtedly *is* the "Prisoner's Friend," but the wretched convicts have other disinterested adherents, almost as zealous as he. If McMullen can have a statue, are Mann and Cassidy to go without? Is O'Byrne to go unrewarded of monumental fame? Brooke, Phillips—are they to have no share in this glorification in stone? They, too, love the prisoner; he is their meat, their drink, their all. They should each of them have statues, and they *would* have, if there was as much gratitude in befriended prisoners as there ought to be. Mr. Mann, "took" as the angel of Justice, with a raised sword, typifying the intimidation of a jury, and with a quart measure full of shackles, showing what he had saved his clients from and what he could place over the fists of those unfortunates if he chose, would make a most appropriate statue. Mr. Cassidy as Gabriel with his Horn would also make a remarkably fine statue. Of course the horn would mean the teetotal everlasting blowing up of error, a thing Mr. Cassidy has been devoted to ever since he was called to the bar. Somebody ought to act on these hints at once. A number of statues are imperatively called for, but it will be best not to attempt too much at first. Let the statues we have designed be built for a commencement.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

Last evening, in the British House of Commons, the budget was finally agreed to by a majority of 46 votes—a small majority, if the House was full, which probably was not the case. Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented his estimates on the 21st of April, and since that date but little has been done in the House save to discuss its provisions. The opposition, of course, denounced Mr. Lowe's financial measures on general principles, but some points in the budget encountered strong opposition in the ranks of the Liberals. The proposed tax on matches, especially, encountered such violent antagonism both in and out of Parliament that the ministry were obliged to abandon it. A proposed increase in the income tax likewise was bitterly assailed, but the ministry managed to retain it.

The late European mails bring further details of the budget than were forwarded by cable. Mr. Lowe, in his speech presenting the budget, stated that the revenue receipts for the years 1868–69 were £72,600,000, and for 1870–71 £70,000,000, being a decrease of £2,600,000. The estimated revenue for 1870–71 was £67,634,000, and the actual receipts £69,645,000, showing an excess of revenue of £2,311,000. The exchequer balances on the 1st of March, 1871, amounted to £7,023,425. The public debt (funded and unfunded) on the 31st of March last was £796,104,155, showing a reduction since March, 1868, of £10,468,728. The estimated expenditure for the new financial year (1871–72) was as follows:—

Interest of debt	£26,910,000
Other consolidated fund charges	1,820,000
Army (including abolition of purchase)	16,452,000
Navy	10,726,000
Revenue Department	5,076,000
Packet Service	1,148,000
Telegraph Service	420,000
Total	£72,308,000

This estimate showed a net increase over the total grant for 1870–71 of £2,432,000. Comparing these estimates with those of the years 1868–69 (often referred to as examples of moderation and economy), it would be found that notwithstanding an addition of £1,609,000 to the civil service estimates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer insisted that there had not been any laxity in enforcing economy, the whole of the increase being attributable to transfers from other sources, to automatic increases, or to the operation of legislative enactments. The estimated revenue for 1871–72 was as follows:—

Customs	£29,100,000
Excise	22,420,000
Stamps	8,750,000
Taxes	2,330,000
Income tax	6,100,000
Post-office	4,670,000
Telegraphs	750,000
Crown lands	375,000
Miscellaneous	4,100,000
Total	£69,595,000

The actual revenue of the year 1870–71 was £69,945,000, showing a net decrease, as compared with the estimate, of £350,000. He estimated that the customs would produce in the current year £91,000 less than last year; the excise, £368,000; stamps, £257,000; taxes, £395,000; income tax, £250,000; post office, £100,000; and crown lands, £10,000. On telegraphs, however, he anticipated an increase of £250,000, and on "miscellaneous," £871,000. The estimated expenditure being £72,308,000, and the revenue being estimated at £69,595,000, there was a deficiency of £2,713,000. It was to make up for this deficit that Mr. Lowe was obliged to propose the new taxes which so thoroughly aroused the opposition.

—In Syracuse, New York, strikes are now the order of the day. The saltmen, the cigarmakers, the St. Crispins, and the tailors are all on the strike.

—The railroad bridge of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad across White river was finished the other day, and the Little Rock people are felicitating themselves on seeing completed a work begun fifteen years ago.

NOTICES.

THE UNPLEASANTNESS AND THE WASTE OF VALUABLE TIME in "shopping" half a day or more may this season be entirely dispensed with.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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Are prepared to fit every size or shape, with any style, pattern, or quality of Garment, from their enormous Assortment of Fine Ready-made Clothing for Gents, Youth, Boys, and Children.
Piece Goods to make up in Custom Department.
Polite attention and perfect satisfaction always given.
NOTE.—The reputation of the Clothing, the reliability of the House, the herculean efforts put forth to PLEASE the nation, and the constant endeavor to put into the hands of every buyer of Clothing for men or lads A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, are subjects worthy the consideration of the people of America.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL, THE LARGEST, OAK HALL, THE BEST, OAK HALL, THE CHEAPEST, } CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

ATTENTION is called to the Card of SEYBERT, MCMANUS & CO. in another column.

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Suit for the Boy At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Business Suits for Spring Wear At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Fine Melton Chesterfields At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Elegant Dress Pants At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Choice Clergymen's Suits At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Easy Fitting Sacks At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Everyday Spring Suits At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
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Choice of Vast Variety At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Finest Custom Department On this Continent At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

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Rockhill & Wilson's Great Brown Hall
Is ahead of every other establishment
In Philadelphia in Excellence,
Promptness, Reliability, and Cheapness
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ELEGANT STYLES
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PANTALOON CASSIMERES,
AT
EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.

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TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

WE OFFER ANOTHER LOT OF
Worked Shoes and Cushions
Commenced and Pattern ready—a Bargain.
One lot of Shoes, 75 cents.
One lot of Shoes, $1.
Handseme Black Gimp.
Black and Colored Buttons.
Black and Colored Silk Fringes.
Pearl and Ivory Buttons.
Coat Loops. 4 26 wfm 1m4p
RAPSON'S,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

TO USERS OF SEWING MACHINES.—NOTICE—The United States Court having decided that the shuttle-carrier used by the American Buttonhole Company infringes my patent, all persons who have used the sewing machine manufactured by the American Buttonhole Machine Company are hereby notified that they are liable to me for using the same, and they are requested to come forward and settle for such infringement, or they will be prosecuted according to law.
CHARLES PARHAM,
5 5 6t No. 703 SANSOM Street.

STRIFE.

J. MAYER HAS REMOVED TO NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Notice the flag. His braids can be changed to suit any style of hair-dressing, therefore you will find them the most convenient travelling companions. Remember they can only be obtained at NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Losings of hair can be worked into a variety of ornamental styles. Save your losings, weigh them before sending, and avoid misunderstanding. Branch No. 2193 MOUNT VERNON Street. 27 15t rp

A VALUABLE NEWFOUNDLAND Dog for sale. First-rate watch dog. Apply No. 171 QUEEN Street, Germantown.
5 3 5t

A FINE OLD VIOLIN WANTED, ITALIAN preferred. Address, with price and description, S. C. H., Ledger office. 5 4 2t*

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 5 3 tf

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Invite the attention of buyers to the following:—
White Wheat St. Louis Family Flour.

Roquefort	Cheese,	Parmesan	Cheese,
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ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.
GORHAM
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FOUR DOORS FROM TWELFTH. [5 1 6trp

HENRY HARPER,
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A NEW STOCK AT LOW PRICES OF
WATCHES,
OPERA AND VEST CHAINS,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS,
Rogers', Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Etc.
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STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability.
Also, sole Agents for the celebrated
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AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
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WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

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4th of July, 1876.
From April 1, 1871, until the opening of the
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We will set apart
A Percentage
On our entire sales of
CARPETINGS,
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As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
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They can be washed with a soft brush or sponge
WITHOUT INJURY TO THE COLOR.
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Cannot fail to please the taste of the most fastidious.
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THE HANGING DEPARTMENT, superintended by T. J. O'CONNER, can show many novelties. All work warranted satisfactory, and is guaranteed to be so by us. 5 3 6t4p

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THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE
Complete Sewing Machine
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A GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL WERE AWARDED.

A few testimonials are given from a large mass of correspondence of similar character and tone:—
I have worked on a Howe and Singer, and find none to work so beautiful as the American. It gives perfect satisfaction. Mrs. Dr. J. H. YOCUM,
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I have used a Howe, Grover & Baker, and Singer, and would not give the American Combination for all of them. It gives me perfect satisfaction. I consider it the best in the market. Mrs. J. REED,
No. 144 S. Fremont street, Baltimore, Md.
The American is a perfect *Gem* of a machine. I would not take a hundred dollars for it, if I could not get another. It works beautiful.
Mrs. AMANDA FAUX, Espy, Pa.
OFFICE OF THE TROY HOSIERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, TROY, N. Y., April 22d, 1869.
Your machine makes very satisfactory work, both as to quantity and to quality, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to be superior to anything I have yet seen for the purpose to which they are adapted. T. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.
I have used different machines for nine years past, but have never seen any equal in all respects to the American. It is perfectly simple in the combination, easily operated, and does the most beautiful work.
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I have had one of your Combination, Buttonhole and Sewing Machines in use for 15 months, and consider it, by far, the best I have ever used. It works *beautifully*. Mrs. ANNIE C. DAVIDSON,
Fashionable Dressmaker, No. 1508 Chesnut street.
I can testify that one of the best good things I know of is your American Combination Sewing Machine. I have found more satisfaction in using it than any of the other three I have owned. This really beats all. I heartily and honestly commend it to all who wish a machine that will be sure to give perfect satisfaction. Rev. I. W. SCHENCK,
Pastor of the Third Reformed Church.
No. 1435 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
PRICE OF THIS CELEBRATED MACHINE ONLY $75.
PRICE OF THE PLAIN MACHINE, $60.
Call at the Company's Warerooms,
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and examine it in motion. 5 2 tuthf3t

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THE SAFEST INVESTMENTS.

From the N. Y. Times, May 4.

We hope we may be pardoned a few timely words on "safe investments." There need be no competition between the New Loans for refunding the Public Debt of the United States and our new Railway undertakings, or their Bankers, while marketing their mortgage bonds. The Treasury, in the last two years, has released two hundred and five millions of capital, previously invested in United States 5-20s, and left this sum, or nearly the whole of it (as few of the bonds redeemed have been drawn from Europe), free to the encouragement and extension of our great Railway system. In proof of the effect of this policy, we may instance that, in 1869, no less than six thousand miles, and, in 1870, about eight thousand miles of new Roads, or Roads not previously completed, have been added to this unexampled monument of American enterprise. But withal there is a large and wholly different field of investment, which ought not to be, and, we believe, will not be, disturbed by Railway undertakings, however wide the difference in the rates of interest which they promise to pay, as compared with the Public Funds, bearing five or six per cent. in Gold, free of all taxation, and subject to no contingencies or periodical embarrassments, even assuming them to be temporary, and not chronic in their nature, to which most corporate undertakings are necessarily subject. In the event of such drawbacks, the higher rate of interest would weigh but little against the consideration of stable and superior security. This higher rate, whether we call it 6, or 7, or 8 per cent. per annum, certainly justifies the risk of buying Railway Mortgages as an investment, to a certain measure, of the available wealth of the private purchaser; but it is scarcely prudent that his whole means, if he has retired from active business to live upon his income, should be left subject to the contingencies that necessarily surround this class of investment. Least of all is it desirable that moneyed corporations having to do with trust funds or savings funds should be led into the temptation of large interest on Railway Mortgages, City and County Bonds, or Bond and Mortgage on unimproved Real Estate at fancy valuations, when the very nature and obligations of their business imply the duty of selecting the highest security, at moderate rates of income, rather than indulging in the chances of making more income with less security.

Advantage is taken by some of our Bankers engaged in placing Railway bonds, of the probability that the United States 5-20s may be called in for redemption at no distant day, to advise the holders to convert this security into their own. They promise the same or a higher rate of Interest in Gold at a much lower price. They urge the 5-20 holders to make certain of the difference at once, which it is said they can do without impairing, by the change, the perfect security of the investment. We doubt the wisdom or prudence of such counsel. It may be given in all good faith, but assuredly it is advice not proper to be taken by that class of quiet, well-to-do people who are accustomed to hold and to prefer the Public Funds of the United States as an unfailing source of steady income, as a rising security in the confidence of the whole world, and as an investment to which they subscribed, perhaps in the darkest hours of the nation's trial, or at the close of the great war, and which has been growing stronger and in higher appreciation ever since. We do not propose to institute comparisons, where in one sense there can be none; but we make free to say to this class of holders, even if their 5-20s should be refunded into 5 per cents, *the Government security had best not be parted with.* The very fact that the Government can borrow of others at a lower rate is significant of the superior safety of its Bonds, and it would scarcely be possible to make these prudent people feel as comfortable or secure with any other bonds, however bright the prospect may be made to look for prompt payment of interest through a period of twenty or thirty years. We could instance, from our long experience as a reporter in Wall street, many painful cases of disappointment, some of them of recent occurrence, where large promises and great expectations, based in good part on distinguished names in negotiation, and equally distinguished names in management, have turned to ashes after a few years of fat dividends, by some freak of fortune, or sudden turn of bad luck, incident to, if not inseparable from, the undertakings involved. To men of wealth who are constantly on the lookout for "speculations" in the street, and can afford to risk part of their means for the chances of extra profit or extra dividends, such disappointments come in the way of business, but it is not so with well-to-do people, in city and country, who seldom visit the Stock Exchange, and who for a quiet life had best keep their money at 6 per cent. in United States 5-20s, until they are called in for redemption, and then make haste to secure the next best rate of interest on the same solid security.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the brilliant spectacle of *The Black Crook* will be represented this evening.

There will be a matinee performance tomorrow for the benefit of ladies, family parties, and schools who are unable to attend in the evening.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Great City* will be performed this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers will reappear on Monday.

AT THE CHESNUT the successful comedy of *Saratoga* will be repeated this evening.

A matinee performance will be given tomorrow.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Dr. Savage" in his own comedy of *Playing with Fire.*

AT CONCERT HALL, this evening, a grand complimentary concert to Mr. George A. Conly will be given. A fine programme has been arranged, and a number of eminent artists will appear.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be performed this evening. There will be a matinee performance to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN Miss Kate Fisher will have a benefit this evening, when she will appear in the dramas of *The French Spy on Horseback* and *Jack Sheppard on Horseback.* It should be remembered that this will be a family night.

A family matinee will be given to-morrow.

A GRAND BAZAAR in aid of the sick poor of St. Mary's Hospital is now open at Concert Hall.

A GRAND FLORAL military and citizen's dress ball will be given by the 2d Infantry Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania, at National Guards Hall, Race street, below Sixth, on Monday evening next.

ORGAN CONCERT.—Despite the rain the handsome auditorium of the Methodist Church at Broad and Arch streets was well attended last evening, the occasion being the first organ concert given to aid the church and display the immense resources of the splendid instrument just completed by J. C. B. Standbridge, the veteran organist and builder. Some idea of the size of this magnificent instrument may be gained when the fact is known of its registers being fifty-two in number and its pipes two thousand three hundred and twenty-two.

Its beauties were fully displayed last evening by Mr. M. H. Cross in his opening voluntary, in which by his happy combinations and rare execution this artist did full justice to the organ and himself. His performance of the well-known *William Tell* overture also gave entire satisfaction, while all his accompaniments were models of good taste. The vocal part of the concert introduced Mr. Gilchrist in the bass song from *Elijah*, "It is Enough," given in this gentleman's coldly correct style; the Mendelssohn quartette following was well rendered, but the vocal success of the evening was made by Miss Slater, who in the aria from the *Messiah*, "Come Unto Him," displayed a soprano voice of great purity, sweetness, and range, a little weak, perhaps, in the lower register, but very good in the upper. This lady, with study and perseverance, bids fair to occupy a first position among our concert singers. Mrs. Darling sang in her usual brilliant manner, and Mr. George Bishop gives evident promise of improvement: his solo last night was very acceptably rendered. Mr. H. A. Clarke gave solos on the organ by Wely and Collin in fine style and fully sustained his reputation.

At the close of the musical season it is useless to speak of the splendid performance of Wenzel Kopta, he has during the past winter been so frequently heard and admired, but at no time to greater advantage than at the concert last night. The "andante," by Mendelssohn, held the audience spell-bound, and were the place not too sacred for loud demonstrations of applause, the great violinist would have been again and again recalled.

The public in patronizing these concerts not only assist the congregation and aid one of the most beautiful Methodist churches in the city, but they enjoy an entertainment first-class in every respect, superior indeed to many concerts of higher prices. The second and last concert will be given on next Thursday evening, and will be conducted by Mr. H. G. Thunder. If an afternoon concert could be given, it would doubtless give pleasure to many out-of-town people who cannot attend at the evening concerts.

CITY ITEMS.

INJURIOUS EFFECT OF TOO MUCH FOOD.—Undoubtedly many of the ills that flesh is heir to, particularly in the vernal months, arise from the common practice of imposing upon the stomach more food than that organ can properly digest. Persons of sedentary habits are particularly liable to be injured by giving full scope to their appetites. By indulging at night and at other unseasonable hours in rich viands, cannot fail to produce indigestion, dyspepsia, skin diseases, and sometimes, when the system becomes overcharged with blood, that dangerous disorder, apoplexy. The habit of partaking of nocturnal meals rapidly alters the "tone" of the system and diminishes the solvent powers of the digestive organs.

Frequent and active exercise would work off the injurious effect arising from free living, but persons who thus indulge their appetites usually have no desire to exert themselves in the open air beyond the limited amount prompted by their inclination or business. The effects, too, of occupations upon the system are very apparent. The hardest manual labor in the open air has the influence of exercising a free circulation of the blood and produces a keen appetite, with a corresponding activity and promptness of digestion. The pale and sallow complexions of operatives in woollen mills, ivory-turners, and of many artisans, are an unfailing evidence that these pursuits are injurious to health, and when constantly engaged in them the poisoned atmosphere of the apartments often produces a fatal inflammation of the lungs.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore we advise all readers of THE TELEGRAPH who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—dyspepsia, headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skins—to take without delay Dr. SCHENCK'S Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. These pills can be obtained of druggists throughout the country at twenty-five cents per box.

Readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH desiring to consult Dr. Schenck, Sr., or Dr. Schenck, Jr., for consumption or any other disease which their remedies—Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills—cure, can do so free of charge at their Principal Office, Sixth and Commerce streets, Philadelphia, any Saturday morning after 10 o'clock.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

WALL DECORATIONS.—We desire to call attention to the card of J. H. Longstreth, No. 12 North Third street, to be found in another column. This well-known house is now enabled to supply some ninety different shades of plain tints of the most beautiful and delicate shades, which can be washed without injury. Also, a large and varied assortment of Oriental Satins, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Visit this elegant establishment, and be delighted.

VEGETINE has suddenly become a household word, simply because it is curing the suffering public of all diseases arising from impure blood, which many other remedies have failed to reach. It is justly called NATURE'S REMEDY, being composed exclusively of *Barks, Roots, and Herbs.* Its action upon diseases is really wonderful. It may be given to an infant with perfect safety.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion, If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable, a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the werth of their money.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET.
Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folsom's, and other first-class machines sold $10 per month and to rent

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

REFRIGERATORS, new styles and patterns, wholesale and retail at No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

MARRIED.

TOBIN—MOAN.—On the 24th of April, by the Rev. Father McAnnany, of the Church of the Annunciation, MICHAEL TOBIN to Miss MARY MOAN.

WILLS—THOMPTON.—On the 3d of Fifth month, 1871, in Friends' Meeting, Salem, N. J., JOSHUA S. WILLS, of Medford, and REBECCA W., daughter of Casper W. Thompson, of the former place.

DIED.

BRIARS.—On the 3d instant, GEORGE S. BRIARS, son of Joseph and Eunice Briars, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1218 Woodbine street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

DAVIS.—On Thursday morning, May 4, ELIZABETH MILLS, wife of L. N. Davis, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2026 Bainbridge street, on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

ERBEN.—On the evening of the 4th instant, REBECCA, relict of the late Henry Erben.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from her late residence, S. W. corner Twelfth and Vine streets.

FIELD.—On the 4th instant, RACHEL A., wife of Thomas D. Field, in the 31st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 909 Reese street, Camden, N. J., on Monday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock.

BLACK SILK GLOVES.—Just received—Black silk Gloves of the "old fashioned" English style Also Alexander's black taffeta silk Gloves; black patent silk and thread Gloves.

BESSON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Mourning Goods House,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK SILK CHALLY.—Just received—Black wool and silk French Challies, at 75 cents. Also, English Challies at 50 and 62½ cents.

BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK STRIPED ORGANDIES.—Just received—Plain black satin striped French Organdies. Price 50 cents.

BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK SILK WARP MOHAIRS.—Just imported—Black mohair Lustres, with pure silk warps, $1 to $1·75 a yard. Black pure mohair Lustres, 50c. to $1·25.

BESSON & SON,
Importers of Mourning Goods,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing for New Stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 30, 1871.

Holders of less than six Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscription will be received and the first instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of May and 22d day of June, 1871. Second instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of November and 22d day of December, 1871. If Stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription.

No subscription will be received after June 22, 1871. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 1 3w Treasurer.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, held on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors during the ensuing year, viz.:—

BENJAMIN C. WEBSTER,
GEORGE K. ZIEGLER,
CHARLES W. TROTTER,
GORDON MONGES,
ADOLPH E. BORIE,
CHARLES L. BORIE,
JAMES C. FISHER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz.:—

BENJAMIN C. WEBSTER, President.
CHARLES W. TROTTER, Vice-President.
GORDON MONGES, Treasurer
HENRY A. WILTBERGER, Secretary.
By order of the Board.
GORDON MONGES,
5 3 3t Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of applicants for certificates of qualification as teachers in the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania will commence at 9 A. M., precisely, at the Central High School, Broad and Green streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 10th, 1871, and will be continued on the following Thursday and Friday, at the same hour.

No applicant under seventeen years of age will be examined.

No pupil of the public schools will be examined who has not passed at least a two years' course of study in the Girls' Normal or Central High School.

Graduates of the Senior Classes are entitled to attend the examination.

An average of 75 is required for a certificate of the first grade; an average of 65 for the second grade; and an average of 60 for the third grade.

By order of the Committee on Qualification of Teachers. LEWIS ELKIN,
Chairman.
A. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1871.

In compliance with the desire of the members of the Union League, the THIRD ART RECEPTION will continue open MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 1 and 2, and during the days of the balance of the week, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Tickets now issued will be good for any time during the week. Members can be supplied on application at the League House, until May 6.

By order of the Committee.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
4 29 7t Secretary.

THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—NOTICE—The annual meeting of contributors to THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN will be held on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 4 P. M., at the office, No. 614 RACE Street, Philadelphia. The election of four trustees and six managers to serve for four years, and to fill vacancies, will take place between 4 and 4½ P. M.

MACGREGOR J. MITCHESON,
5 5 4t Secretary.

CURTIN OIL COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 218½ WALNUT Street Room 17.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company, and election for Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

M. B KEILY, Secretary.
5 1 9t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The new Banking House corner of Vine and Third streets will be opened for business on MONDAY, May 8. W. GUMMERE,
5 2 6t Cashier.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at
BARTLETT'S,
2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.
5 2 6t

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. H. C. YOUNG,
5 2 6t Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. clear of taxes, payable on demand.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
5 3 wfm4t Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
H. P. SCHETKY,
5 2 6t Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of tax on demand.
S. C. PALMER,
5 2 6t Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Directors have declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on MONDAY, 8th inst., at the new Banking House, corner of VINE and THIRD Streets.
W. GUMMERE, Cashier.
5 2 6t

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
THEO. KITCHEN, Cashier.
5 3 3t

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand free of taxes. J. WIEGAND, JR.,
5 2 6t Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and wfm5] No. 818 SWANSON St. above Queen.

FINANCIAL.

GREAT NATIONAL LOANS.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now able to promise that the registered Certificates of Stock, and a good part of the Coupon Bonds of the New Loan of the United States, bearing Five Per Cent. Interest, payable quarterly in Gold, will be ready for delivery early in the present month. The Subscriptions to the Loan now amount to $62,000,000, and it is expected that the Subscriptions and Sales will progress more rapidly when the Certificates and Bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of Five Per Cents offered to the public generally, and to the holders of United States 5-20 Bonds, without qualification, is $200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five Per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the New Loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and One-half Per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four Per Cents, the one running fifteen years, and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five Per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan Act of Congress:—

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF

..... DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18....

Entered ..... Recorded .....

.....,
Register of the Treasury.

REGISTERED BONDS

will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

THE INTEREST ON THE REGISTERED STOCK

of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the Interest, will be dispensed with, *whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder, on or before every quarter-day, is preferred to such attendance.* This check, payable in Gold Coin at the Treasury in New York (or such other office as the Stock is registered at), will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance of this arrangement, the subscribers to, or purchasers of, the Stock in its registered form (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer) are advised to give their Post Office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter-days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the new loan, in connection with the existing sinking fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both principal and interest of the public debt of the United States. The loan creates no additional supply of Government stocks, while the application of the surplus revenues derived in gold from customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the funded stocks bearing six per cent. gold interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the public debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these Stocks since the April schedule of $12,215,700, and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of $732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in Gold $111,982,034. In the same month the Treasury paid and cancelled $2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to $51,023,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to $1,537,470.

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:—

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents. for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $100,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country—all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest—will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these New Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad. C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of United States Loan Advertising.

TREASURY OFFICE,
NEW YORK, May 2, 1871.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

1869.	Debt of the U. S. less Cash in the Treasury.	Decrease of Debt during the preceding Month.
March 1	$2,525,463,260	
April 1	2,525,196,461	$266,798
May 1	2,518,797,391	6,399,070
June 1	2,505,412,613	12,384,777
July 1	2,489,002,480	16,410,132
August 1	2,481,566,736	7,435,744
September 1	2,475,962,501	5,604,234
October 1	2,468,495,072	7,467,429
November 1	2,461,131,189	7,363,882
December 1	2,453,559,735	7,571,454
1870.		
January 1	2,448,746,953	4,812,781
February 1	2,444,813,288	3,933,634
March 1	2,438,328,477	6,484,811
April 1	2,432,562,127	5,766,349
May 1	2,420,864,334	11,697,793
June 1	2,406,562,371	14,301,954
July 1	2,386,358,599	20,203,772
August 1	2,369,324,476	17,034,123
September 1	2,355,921,150	13,403,325
October 1	2,346,913,652	9,007,498
November 1	2,341,784,356	5,129,296
December 1	2,334,308,494	7,475,800
1871.		
January 1	2,332,067 793	2,240,700
February 1	2,328,026,897	4,040,986
March 1	2,320,706 846	7,317,960
April 1	2,309,697,596	11,011,250
May 1	2,303,573,543	6,124,053

1869.	Total Decrease From March 1, 1869, to date.	Monthly interest charge.	Decrease in monthly interest charge.
March 1	.....	$10,552,462	.....
April 1	.....	10,526,238	$26,224
May 1	$6,665,868	10,522,835	9,636
June 1	20,050,646	10 507,090	25,372
July 1	33,466,779	10,476,840	55,622
August 1	43,896,523	10,333,568	148,893
September 1	49,500,758	10,334,518	198,943
October 1	56,968,187	10,252,933	279,548
November 1	64,332,070	10,194,903	337,553
December 1	71,903,524	10,130,625	401,836
1870.			
January 1	76,716,306	10,061,506	470,935
February 1	80,649,971	10,022,498	509,964
March 1	87,134,782	10,007,312	525,149
April 1	92,901,132	9,982,350	550,112
May 1	104,598,925	9,956,759	575,703
June 1	118,900,888	9,926,762	605,699
July 1	139 104,650	9,886,812	645,649
August 1	156,138,784	9,854,633	677,829
September 1	169,542,109	9,814,590	717,872
October 1	178,549,607	9,768,940	763 822
November 1	183,678,904	9,718,436	814,025
December 1	191,154,765	9,656,164	846,298
1871.			
January 1	193,395 466	9,644,043	888 418
February 1	197,436,453	9,610,386	922,076
March 1	204,754,418	9,571,007	961,455
April 1	215,765,663	9,527,212	1,005,249
May 1	221,889,716	9,459,959	1,072,503

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business April 30, 1871.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
4 5 11 12 18 4t Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

A RELIABLE Safe Home Investment.

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds,

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

A SAFE HOME INVESTMENT,
Paying 7 Per Cent. Free from all Taxes.
The General Mortgage 20-Year Bonds of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company,

Bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1, free of all taxes.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds at 95 and interest.

Full information furnished on application to
E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
5 4 12t No. 35 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and tracklaying is progressing at the rate of one to two miles per day. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September dent this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

We are now selling and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND

to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations:—Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS.

Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. That is, in addition to their character as a first-class prompt-paying Railroad security, these bonds are in effect Land Warrants bearing a profitable rate of interest until exchanged for Homesteads, at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM.

SINKING FUND.

The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres, having an average soil of great fertility, in a climate that is simply unsurpassed. The Trustees of the Mortgage, Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson, are required to devote the proceeds of all Land Sales to the repurchase and cancellation of the Company's Bonds. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the entire issue of First Mortgage Bonds (now selling) before they fall due.

PROFITABLE AND SAFE.

With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe. In view of the Government's expectation soon to call for the surrender of its outstanding 6 per cent. Bonds, under the present movement for funding the debt at lower interest, many holders of United States Five-Twenties are exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their annual income.

OTHER SECURITIES—AGENCIES.

All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. AGENCIES for the sale of this loan are established in nearly every city and important town throughout the United States and Canada. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington,

FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO

For sale in Philadelphia by

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. Third st.
WM. T. ELBERT, No. 321 Walnut street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 Walnut street.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 S. Third street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 S. Third street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 S. Third street.
GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 S. Third street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 S. Third street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 S. Third street.
STERLING & CO., No. 110 S. Third street.
H. H. WILTBANK, No. 305 Walnut street.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 S. Third Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 S. Third st.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 313½ Walnut street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. Third street.
MEGARY & PEALE, No. 12 S. Third street.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 S. Third street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 S. Third street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO, No. 309 Walnut st.
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. Third street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N.W. cor. Third & Chesnut.
EMORY

WOMEN IN LONDON AND MEN IN PARIS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It was certainly the "irony of events" which caused a number of ladies and gentlemen to be passing resolutions in London in favor of giving votes to women at parliamentary elections at the same time that the National Assembly was debating at Versailles and the Central Committee governing in Paris. The French National Assembly is the most striking example which has ever been seen of voting power divorced from physical or material power. It represents more votes than any representative body in the world, but its army declines to obey it, and half the voters who sent delegates to it are powerless to help it, since they are at the mercy of a victorious enemy. The result is that a contemptibly small minority of its nominal subjects, who happen really to have some material force at their disposal, have set it absolutely at defiance. Did it occur to anybody who attended the London meeting that female suffrage would have a constant tendency to reproduce this state of things? To the extent of at least one-half, deliberative assemblies would represent not physical strength but physical infirmity; and the part of the body politic which was conscious of material strength, and which on occasions of national emergency would be exclusively called up to use it, would be perpetually overruled by coalitions between its own weaker members and the masses of the other sex. So gross a paradox can only be overlooked by those who have given no serious thought to the matter, or by those who have failed to observe how vast is the part taken by material force in all political organizations.

It is not difficult to see that the movement for female suffrage has reached its present point through the obscurity in which the essential association of government with force is systematically kept. The arguments by which successive extensions of the suffrage have been justified have really been of such a nature as to establish a case, or all but establish it, for giving votes to women. The ingenious plan of Mr. Hare and others for summing up the whole opinion of a nation with absolute accuracy irresistibly suggested that the opinion of women should be taken as well as the opinion of men. Mr. Mill, even when he did not directly advocate female suffrage, indirectly contended for it by those *a priori* arguments which of late have had so strange an attraction for him; and Mr. Bright's speeches invariably pointed to the conclusion that any constituency, however formed, was, provided that it was numerous, better than the existing constituencies. When Mr. Disraeli invented the conservative working man who was a devotee and not a critic of the Constitution, he laid himself open to the remark that stancher Conservatives than workmen were to be found in women; and Mr. Gladstone, who pleaded that householders, even when they paid no rates, were our own flesh and blood, could hardly have denied that our mothers, sisters, and daughters, whether they paid rates or not, were our own flesh and blood also. But the enormous majority of those who supported or opposed these extensions of the suffrage had at the bottom of their minds the consciousness that the proposal was to join voting power with material power. Multitudes, when they consist of "male persons," are vast embodiments of physical strength, even when they are unarmed. This consideration was with some the very reason for extending the suffrage. The time may come, they said, when the masses may be able and willing to put forth all their slumbering power, but they are less likely to exert it brutally if they have the means of expressing their opinions freely and giving effect to them peacefully. Others were affected in a different way by the vast reserve of physical strength in the masses. The inherent power of numbers, they urged, is so great that, when united to voting power, it must bear down all other influences. The proposal to give votes to women, though superficially similar to plans for enfranchising large numbers of men, is wholly and radically unlike them. For the first time in European history it is seriously suggested that a vast multitude of persons shall be admitted to political power in a case where multitude simply means multiplied weakness. The whole of the conditions of political society would be altered by such an experiment, and no human being can say more of its probable consequences than that they would certainly tend towards anarchy. The wholesale admission in America of the negroes of the Southern States to votes—which, insulting as the comparison seems, is the only precedent in point—was really a contrivance of the party which commanded the material strength in the North to provide itself with a vast amount of voting power to be used in aid of its generals and armies. Neither Republicans nor radicals have the faintest intention of submitting to negro opinion, if it should assert itself independently. If female suffrage were established, it would only be maintained by a close alliance between female politicians and some one confederacy of men which was powerful enough to hold its own without their assistance. The objection of certain members of Parliament, which at the meeting was treated as frivolous and selfish, that their seats would be put in jeopardy by giving women votes, seems to us an extremely grave and formidable consideration started in a rather narrow way.

If the ladies who are earnestly engaged in the agitation could bring themselves to consider what are the admissions which sensible men are ready to make with regard to their sex, they might possibly be induced to limit their endeavors, and thus to aim at objects which are not wholly unattainable. Whatever be the opinions of one sex on the physical and intellectual inferiority of the other, no observant or thoughtful man denies the existence in considerable numbers of very able women, approaching closely in some few cases to the highest standard of ability amongst men, and in many more rising far above the level of mediocrity. Some of these women are practically disqualified for political life by absorbing maternal or conjugal duties; but there are others who are not so, and any expedient by which they could be severed from their sisters and admitted to the political privileges enjoyed by the men with whom they rank intellectually is entitled to respectful consideration. We do not mean to say that we have any plan of our own to propose, but it is plain that the present movement is kept alive by a small majority of unmarried, childless, or widowed women, most of them possessing a good deal of mental cultivation; and this small class injures its own cause by associating it with the supposed interests of an hysterical multitude. Any section of the community which wishes to obtain political equality with the privileged classes by peaceful means ought carefully to study the admissions made by those classes. No doubt these ladies and their male supporters conceive that they have done this. They repeat all the old arguments for adding more and more men to the constituencies which have apparently prevailed. But they have wholly missed the feeling which gave point to these arguments—the feeling that if the enfranchised classes became loyal and well-affected members of the body politic they would vastly strengthen the forces of cohesion by which it is kept together and the active forces which it may occasionally have to exert. No such notion has ever been entertained by men concerning women. If they were really compelled to think seriously about the matter, they would see that the many dangers threatening modern society would be fearfully increased if much of governing power were transferred to a class which, to speak plainly, cannot, on great emergencies, back its opinion by the exertion of physical strength. What the men best worth attending to have really admitted, or are ready to admit, is that no discernible harm could come of enfranchising a small minority of educated and able women, and that some good might be its fruit. The only arguments used by Mr. Mill and others respecting the probable advantage of feminine influence in politics which deserve consideration apply to a very small class, and this is the first thing to be recognized.

A THRILLING SCENE.

A Man Knocked Insensible with a Spittoon During a Hearing—An Affrighted Wife and Excited Spectators.

Yesterday afternoon a young man named George Williams, aged twenty-five years perhaps, was before Mayor Brush upon an information preferred by John Drew, keeper of an eating house in the Diamond, charging him with having attempted the commission of an outrageous offense upon a little daughter of deponent, four years old. The hearing was being held in the Mayor's private parlor. And while the little girl was relating her story to his Honor, the father, becoming incensed, seized a large spittoon and hurled it at the head of the unsuspecting defendant, who sat with his back to Drew. The spittoon struck Williams on the left side of the head, knocking him insensible. He arose from the chair on which he sat and fell upon the floor, being caught by the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Flack, who was present for the purpose of conducting the examination. Officer Moorhead and the Mayor seized Drew, just as he was about to hurl the other spittoon at Williams.

This sudden interruption of the hearing caused the wildest excitement. The wife of Drew, and mother of the little child, almost fainted, and a moment after Drew wept like a child. His little daughter sat upon his knee, while at the side of the mother stood the other, both being unconscious of what was transpiring about them. Before Drew struck Williams his brother-in-law left the room hurriedly, but did not return. It was feared he would, however, with a weapon to dispatch Williams, and a close watch was kept over him. Dr. Murdock, city physician, was called and dressed the wound, which was about an inch and three-quarters in length and an inch deep.

Williams did not return to consciousness until about seven o'clock, three hours after the accident occurred. He says he is from Baltimore, and has been here two weeks. The hearing will be resumed on Wednesday. The spittoon was broken into a hundred pieces perhaps. The scene in the Mayor's office was the most thrilling our reporter ever witnessed, and there was not one in the room, save his Honor, who possessed self-control throughout. Williams occupied a cell in the lock-up last night.—*Pittsburg Commercial, yesterday.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the Office of said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th day of May, 1871, at 12½ P. M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies and the merger of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

Aspecial meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at he office of the said company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote, by ballot in person, or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEBANON AND TREMONT RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 277 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, April 15, 1871.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders and a vote by ballot in person or by proxy taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 20tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Metallic Poison to injure.*"—*Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING
ANNUITIES.
Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.
INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. BILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,
	Henry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.
Henry Pratt McKean.	[5 13 fmw]

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING OF GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Augustus Heaton,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	F. Ratcaford Starr,
J. Livingston Erringer,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
R. P. McCullagh,	Edward Y. Townsend,
Edwin M. Lewis,	John D. Taylor,
James L. Claghorn,	Hon. William A. Porter.
Benjamin B. Comegys,	Edward S. Handy,
Joseph Carson, M. D.	

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27] JAMES W. HAVENS.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street.
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 15

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
PHŒNIX MUTUAL Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
On the 31st of December, 1870, as made to the Auditor-General's Department.

First.

Guarantee capital stock	$100,000·00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	16,000·00

Second.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the company	....
Cash on hand	203,282·80
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks	
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	407,016·43
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	1,670,750·00
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	....
Amount of stocks owned by the company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—	
200 sh. Charter Oak Nat. B'k, Hartford, Conn.	$26,000·00
200 " First " " " "	27,400·00
35 " Ætna " " " "	4,375·00
100 " Mercantile " " " "	11,600·00
400 " American " " " "	24,400·00
70 " Farmers' & Mechanics' " "	9,240·00
200 " Phœnix " " " "	30,600·00
100 " First " " Massillon, Ohio.	12,500·00
250 " Toledo " " Toledo, "	31,250·00
199 " Hartford City Gas Light Co.	7,761·00
38 coup. bds. Key City Gas Light Co.	38,760·00
8 " Indiana Central R. R. Co.	8,000·00
100 " Southern Minnesota R.R.Co.	35,000·00
20 " Tennessee State	12,700·00
U. S. Registered Bonds	263,925·00
Amount of stocks held by the company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value	.....
102 sh. City N'l Bank, Chicago, Ill. $10,659 00	8,500·00
Amount carried forward	$2,833,060·23
Interest on investments due and unpaid	....
Accrued interest not yet due	....
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value	$56,016·48
Deferred premiums	103,243·09
Notes secured by real estate and endorsements	15,288·00
Bill receivable amply secured	3,063,361·49
Furniture in Home and Branch Offices	19,592·93
Gross present assets	$6,090,542·13

Third.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	$117,900·00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon	....
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	....
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	....
Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of the security given	....
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	....
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	4,211,514·94
	$4,329,414·94

Fourth.

Amount of cash premiums received	$1,732,924·52
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums:—	
Premium notes	783,601·73
Amount of premiums earned	....
Interest received from investments	143,247·22
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources	....
Interest on notes taken for premiums	167,864·69
Gross income for year 1870	$2,827,638·16
Amount of losses paid during the year	$500,466·14
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	1,510·72
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	....
Amount of dividends declared during year	....
Amount of dividends paid	499,711·11
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	278,369·91
Amount of losses due and unpaid	37,381·57
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	68,554·07
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	....
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company	$4,000·00
Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of or the whole of the capital thereof	$4,000·00
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share, par value	50·00
Paid for interests of Agents in Renewal Commissions	114,000·00
Paid for Medical Examination	23,589·78
" Surrendered Policies	27,833·46
" Officers' and Employes' salaries	27,506·60
Gross expenditures for year 1870	$1,578,914·36

EDSON FESSENDEN, President.
JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH,
PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street. 4 25tuths6t

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,687,452·35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown.	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871	$3,050,536
Receipts of '70	2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870,	137,050
	$3,233,204
Losses paid in 1870	$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	162,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

300,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557·00
Real Estate	56,000·50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
Cash	142,911·73
	$1,820,727·27

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1839.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 $123,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock.

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
from Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.
This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.
Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. P. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

HIGHWAY PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS. BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 5th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of

EIGHTH STREET, from Vine street to Willow street.

On NINTH STREET, from Wood street to Willow street.

On PHILIP STREET, from a point sixty feet south of Diamond street to Morris street.

On MASTER STREET, from Mascher street to west curb line of Front street.

On CHERRY STREET, and on the line of Kershaw street, from Fifteenth street to Race street.

On PINE STREET, from Ninth street to Tenth street.

On CHESNUT STREET, from Nineteenth street to Twentieth street.

On SEVENTEENTH STREET, from Mount Vernon street to Wallace street.

On THIRTEENTH STREET, from Coates street to Olive street, and

On OLIVE STREET, from Thirteenth street to Broad street.

On SEVENTH STREET, from Coates street to Brown Street.

On THIRTEENTH STREET, from Columbia to Montgomery avenue.

On FORTY-SECOND STREET, from Baltimore avenue to Kingsessing avenue.

On THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET to Irving street, thence up Irving street to Thirty-eighth street.

The foregoing Sewers to be three feet in diameter, and to be constructed in the usual form.

On GERMANTOWN AMD SUSQUEHANNA AVENUES, from Sixth street to a point 485 feet north of Susquehanna avenue on the said Germantown avenue, and

On SANSOM STREET, from Thirty-second street to Thirty-third street, to be two feet six inches in diameter.

With such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, April 22, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 29, at 1 P. M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Wednesday, May 3, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.
CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.
STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.
Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
Apply to WALLER & CO., Agents,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, May 9, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, May ——.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, May 6.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, May 6, at 8 A. M.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Tuesday, May 9, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, May 17.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, May 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. GIL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages from metals, etc.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 S. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS,
BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING
Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street.
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 23 mwf
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Seal Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EAVENSON,
No. 10 CHURCH [illegible] (Up stairs).

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 7 a. m. Mail and Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and 3:30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.
At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 7 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.
At 10 a. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3:30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 p. m. for Fish House.
The 11:30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
At 7:20 and 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 p. m. New York Express Lines, and 11:30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City
At 7:30 and 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 p. m., for Trenton.
At 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 6:45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.
At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 a. m., 6:45 p. m., and 12 night.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7 a. m., 2:30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 9:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. for Bristol.
At 7 a. m., 2:30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 9:30 a. m., 2:30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6:45 a. m., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6:45 and 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.
At 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, Milford, and intermediate stations.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.
VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.
At 6:45 and 11 a. m., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.
At 6:45 a. m., 2:30 and 6:30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 6:45 and 11 a. m., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 6:45 a. m., 1 and 3:30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horneristown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WM. H. GATZMER,
May 3, 1871. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870,
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 7·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.
Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 8 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:30.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	5·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, April 24, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
April 9, 1871.
Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	9·00 a. m.
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.
PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,
Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8·45 and 11 a. m., 2·15, 4, and 6·30 p. m
Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 9·30 a. m., 12 noon, 3·05 and 5·15 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·50, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.
Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.
New York Express for Pittsburg and West.
Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.
Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.
Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.
For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.
Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.
STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.
Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.
Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.
GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3,
TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7:15, 7:35, 8:30, 9:05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:10, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 8:15, 9, 10:15, 11, 11:40, 12:30, night.
SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m.; 12:45, noon; 2:15, 4:05, 5:40, 6:45, 7, and 11:25 p. m.
FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6:25, 6:50, 7:25, 8:05, 8:10, 8:45, 9, 9:25, 10, 11:05, 11:35 a. m.; 1, 1:55, 3, 3:20, 3:55, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 8, 9:05, 10, 10:50, 11:25 p. m.
SUNDAY—8:10, 9:05 a. m.; 1:05, 2:35, 3, 5:55, 6, 9:50, and 10:20 p. m.
The 8:05 and 9:25 a. m. down trains, and 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
Passengers taking the 7:25 a. m. and 6:40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at intersection Station.
TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7:35, 9:05, 10, 12 a. m., 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, 5:45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11:40 p. m.
SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m., 12:45 noon, 2:15, 5:40, 6:45, 7 p. m.
FROM CHESNUT HILL—6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10, 10:50, 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 6:25, 6:55, 9:50, 10:15, 11:10 p. m.
Sunday—7:50, 8:45 a. m., 12:45, noon, 2:15, 5:40, 9:30, 10 p. m.
TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6:05, 7:30, 9, and 11:05 a. m., 12:05, m., 1:30, 3, 4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10:20, and 11:45 p. m.
Sunday—7:30, 9 a. m., 1:30, 3, 7:15, and 9:30 p. m.
FROM NORRISTOWN—5:30, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:05, 6:15, 8, 10 p. m.
Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1:15, 5, 7, 9:30 p. m.
TO MANAYUNK—6:05, 7:30, 9, 10:05, 11:05 a. m. 12:05 noon, 12:45, 1:30, 3, 4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:20, 11:45 p. m.
Sunday—7:30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12:40 noon, 1:30, 2:10, 3, 4:45, 7:15, 9:30 p. m.
FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6:58, 7:34, 8:05, 8:22, 9:30, 10:45, 11:30 a. m., 1:58, 2:15, 3, 3:58, 5, 5:35, 6:45, 7:45, 8:30, 9:45, 10:30 p. m.
Sunday—7:30, 9, 9:30, 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 1:45, 3:10, 5:30, 6, 7:30, 10 p. m.
PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7:30, 11:45 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6:15, 10 a. m., and 3:30 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6:50 a. m. and 4:35 p. m.
The 7:40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.
The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.
The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.
Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4:40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6:40 a. m.
Phoenixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1:30 p. m. Leaves Phoenixville at 4:30 P. M.
Passengers taking the 7:30 and 7:35 and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.
The 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.
G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 6:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 6:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Canal Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 3:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 528 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.
Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANTIQUE.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society—Donations Received—The Late George Ticknor, of Boston.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society held its regular stated meeting last evening at No. 524 Walnut street, Wm. Penn Chander, Vice-President, in the chair. J. Davis Duffield, Secretary.

The Committee on Hall asked to be continued in their labors, as they had thus far been unable to discover a place suitable for the purposes of the society.

A large number of donations were received, among which were all the publications of the Wisconsin Historical Society, the first cruise of the United States frigate "Essex," by Commodore Preble, U. S. N., a history of the Vermont coinage, by Rev. Edmund F. Slater, and a collection of photographs.

Letters were received from different persons, including Hon. Millard Fillmore, Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, of Boston; Professor C. A. Dalrymple, of the University of Maryland; Hon. Francis Parkman, of Boston; Charles Rau, of New York; Judge Elmer, of New Jersey; Alexander S. Johnson, of Boston; William F. Poole, of Cincinnati; Henry T. Tuckerman, of New York; and Hon. John G. Palfrey, Cambridge, Mass., accepting their election as honorary members of the society. A number of these gentlemen also transmitted their photographs.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer of the society, read a biographical sketch of the late George Ticknor, of Boston, the distinguished author of the "History of Spanish Literature" and a biography of his life-long friend, William Heckley Prescott, the historian of Spain, Mexico, and Peru.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, a committee was appointed to consider the propriety of having a medal struck off commemorative of the approaching centennial celebration in 1876.

It was communicated to the society that Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., the Corresponding Secretary, would sail for Europe next month, whereupon the society authorized him to communicate with all kindred societies in Great Britain and on the continent.

After the transaction of business of minor importance the society adjourned.

JOLLY JACK TARS IN A BACCHANALIAN REVELRY.—Yesterday afternoon a number of sailors attached to a revenue-cutter lying in the Delaware came ashore, and, with the usual failing of the men-of-wars men, got jolly tight; so that when they re-entered the launch that had brought them to the wharf, and shoved out into the stream, they fell to singing and tumbling about with that uncurbed looseness which marks all who have the ill-fortune to be half-seas-over. The boat, by the joint efforts of the blind-drunk helmsmen, instead of making its way to the cutter, veered to all points of the compass, like a weather-vane. One of the number got up, and raising a bumper of rum, proposed "The health of ze President Unistates, hooraar!" and on this patriotic effort tumbled over the vessel and plumped into the cold water. With a startling unanimity the rest of the crew plunged over to save the unfortunate, and had not a party of stevedores hastened out with a boat to their rescue, they would have been drowned. As it was, they were all exhausted, though sobered, while the first was insensible. He was carried to the Third District Station, where he was resuscitated.

THE WILL OF THE LATE CHARLES KNECHT.—The will of the late Charles Knecht, merchant, was yesterday afternoon admitted to probate. The estate is very large, but its exact value is not stated. It will be seen from the following clauses how he disposes of his estate. Its other portions refer to settling up some business affairs, and not to the disposition of his property:—

"It is my will that my dear wife, Mary M. Knecht, shall select and retain for family use such part or portion of my household goods and furniture, including plate or silver ware, as she shall think proper."

"It is my further wish that my said wife shall receive and enjoy the income and interest of all my real and personal estate that may remain after the payment of my debts, during her widowhood, she to provide for her children during their respective minorities; but in case my said wife shall marry again, then I give and devise to her one-third of my personal estate absolutely and the income of one-third of my real and personal estate, during her natural life, subject to the foregoing devise and provision to and for my said wife, and give and devise all my estate, real and personal, that remains after the payment of my debts, to my children, their heirs, executors, and administrators, share and share alike."

He then appoints John William and Jacob F. Alburger his executors, and his brother Gabriel Knecht the guardians of his children until they have respectively attained the age of 21 years. The will is dated December 18, 1870.

HOW HE TOOK A DRINK.—Yesterday William Hargan and one Moses Dalzell became involved in a controversy as to the ownership of a couple of dogs, at Detwiler's stable, Manheim street, Germantown. When the dispute had attained that point where blows are next expected, Dalzell, with an unusual complaisance of manner, approached Hargan and asked him to take a drink, placing his arm around his neck in an affectionate manner. Thus having his duped opponent in chancery, he pummelled him without stint or mercy. At last Hargan broke away and seized a pitchfork, with which he rushed upon Dalzell; but before he could accomplish his sanguinary design an officer seized him, while a companion knight of the locust captured the truculent Dalzell, and both were hurried before Alerman Waterhouse, the latter to answer the charge of assault and battery, and the former the charge of threatening to kill.

CUSTOM HOUSE MATTERS.—A delegation of soldiers, headed by General J. T. Owen, chairman of the delegation, called on Mr. Heistand, Naval Officer, and in behalf of their organization, protested against the removal of Captain George W. Kochersperger, a clerk in his employ. They were well received, and assurances given that their appeal would receive a favorable consideration.

The committee consisted of General Owen, General Wagner, General Collis, General H. G. Sickel, General Allen, General E. R. Biles, Colonel S. B. W. Mitchell, Major A. R. Calhoun, and Major Wm. J. Mackey. This committee was appointed by the Philadelphia Council of the Boys in Blue.

DWELLING HOUSE ROBBED.—Last night the dwelling of John M. Driver, No. 328 S. Seventeenth street, was entered from the back window, the shutter of which was pried open. The house was thoroughly ransacked, the robbers carrying off a lot of clothing, silverware, table linen, and a piece of muslin, valued in all at $100 and over. From the pocket of Mr. Driver's coat they took a memorandum book containing a number of very valuable papers, but, discovering that it contained nothing that they could easily convert into money, they left it on the dining-room table.

THEFT OF DIAMONDS.—This morning Detectives Gordon and Haggerty arrived from Harrisburg, having in custody one William Hoover, who is charged with the larceny of $1075 worth of diamonds from Mary Russell, living on Seventh street, below Wood. In March last Hoover lived in Mrs. Russell's house, and when he suddenly decamped the jewels were missed. His hearing will come off this afternoon.

HO! FOR CAPE ISLAND.—Those wishing a comfortable home at Cape Island this season have now an opportunity. Two neatly furnished cottages, in good repair, and conveniently located, will be sold on Tuesday next at the Exchange, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

HARD UP.—Last evening Lieutenant Flaherty arrested one Rebecca Caldron for the theft of a silk dress and some linen belonging to Miss Maggie Elliott, living at No. 342 Brier place, running south of Locust, above Tenth street. The dress was found upon Rebecca, and the other articles where she was boarding. Alderman Morrow held her in $800 bail to answer.

WASH CLOTHES.—Last night a lot of wash clothes were stolen from the yard of a dwelling in Watkins street, near Ninth.

THE MILITIA TAX.

Some Figures in Relation Thereto—The Way Things are Managed.

There is a suspicion abroad that the militia tax is a fraud. People desire to know where the money which they have paid has gone. Possibly for the fostering of our weakling regiments a small tax might be levied and collected without much serious opposition. But when the money which should go to our military regiments goes to the Lord knows where, then there is (and with reason) much opposition, and the tax collectors will have their hands full in securing the cash.

We happen to have the figures of the tax distribution for the year 1869. In that year 64,173 persons, by a careful assessment, were set down as liable to military duty, and, of course, required to pay the militia tax. The tax was then $2 per man. Suppose the number, excluding exemptions, to be 40,000 men, there would have been secured $80,000, and yet the receipts of the collector at that time show that he paid the sum of $7752·58 to the militia of the city. The tax of the year 1868 was collected with more success, it having netted to our militia some $28,000. Of the figures of which we will have more to say by-and-by.

The people now are interested in the bills which have literally flooded the community, calling for the payment of $2 05. The items of the bill are:—

Tax	$1·00
Warrant	0 75
Commission	0·20
Penalty	0·10
	$2 05

The additional $1·05 to the tax can be questioned. The item of 75c. for the warrant is uncalled for. No such warrant is ever issued. The act of Assembly gives the receiver of militia tax no such authority to issue such a warrant, and it never is issued. But the most impertinent charge in this "little bill" is that of 20 cents for commission, when it is recollected that the collector also receives his 15 per cent. commission on the dollar.

He cuts in two ways—fifteen per cent. on the original tax and the twenty cents included in the above bill. Not a copper of this $1 05 ever goes to our soldiers. It is the fee of the collector. The pretense of making these enormous charges is that, because the Receiver of Taxes of Philadelphia has a right to make them, the military receiver has the same right. The act of Assembly says nothing of the kind. A special act of the Legislature authorizes the Receiver of Taxes for Philadelphia to add these cost to unpaid taxes on *real estate only*. No such cost can be added even by him for the recovery of a *personal*, such as a poll or a militia, tax.

The charge of $1·05 is therefore unwarranted, and people will do well to hesitate before they pay it.

In regard to the amount collected last year the public have not been informed. The assessors' lists for 1870 contain some 70,000 names, and by a little figuring, excluding exemptions and the pay of the assessors, the amount which Mr. McCammon should have received can be very easily ascertained.

There was a distribution last February, however, but a very beggarly amount was given away. General Thomas' brigade only received one-half of the distribution, viz.:—62½ cents per man. The 9th Regiment did not receive a dollar, and the Provisional Brigade were paid only at the rate of 62½ per man. We understand that another distribution of $1 per man is now in progress.

ST. CLEMENT'S.

A Writ of Injunction Issued Against the Present Vestrymen—The Rectors Not to be Dismissed.

The Court of Common Pleas yesterday granted a special writ of injunction, to continue for five days, restraining the vestrymen of St. Clement's Church from interfering with the rector and assistant rector in the discharge of their duties, and also ordering them to take no further action in the matter in any way until the Court gives further orders. In the mean time, before the writ expires, a motion will be made and argued to continue the injunction, at least until the legality of the election of the vestry is decided in the Supreme Court, though even then the authority of the vestry to dismiss the clergymen can be brought into question.

This authority has been thoroughly tested in former legal cases, and has repeatedly been decided in favor of the clergymen holding the appointments.

The following is a transcript of the writ:—

City and County of Philadelphia, ss.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To Henry C. Thompson, John Lambert, Henry S. Lowber, P. Pemberton Morris, Henry Henderson, Henry Norris, George N. Allen, James Dougherty, Charles S. Pancoast, Francis R. Abbott, Edward Borbek, and T. Franklin Cooper, greeting:—

Whereas, Hermon G. Batterson, W. H. N. Stewart, Charles B. Shillitoe, Charles B. Sloan, Samuel Ritchie, Richardson L. Wright, Jr., and twelve others, in behalf of themselves and such other members of "the rector, church-wardens, and vestrymen of St. Clement's Church, in the city of Philadelphia," who may upon application to the court become parties plaintiff herein lately, that is to say, in the term of March, 1871, exhibited their bill of complaint before the Honorable the Judges of our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county aforesaid, asking relief touching the matters therein particularly complained of and at length set forth.

Wherefore by the consideration of the Court aforesaid, we command you, the said Henry C. Thompson, and you the said John Lambert, and you the said Henry L. Lowber, and you the said P. Pemberton Morris, and you the said Henry Henderson, and you the said Henry Norris, and you the said George N. Allen, and you the said James Dougherty, and you the said Charles S. Pancoast, and you the said Francis R. Abbott, and you the said Edward Borbek, and you the said T. Franklin Cooper not to dissolve the connection between the Rev H. G. Batterson, and the Rev. W. H. N. Stewart, and the congregation of St. Clement's Church of Philadelphia, and not to intermeddle or take any action therein as a vestry or as vestrymen until the further order of said Court in the premises.

And we command you the said Henry C. Thompson, and (as above) not to interfere in any way or manner with the exercise by the Reverend H. G. Batterson, of his office of rector, and with the exercise by the Reverend W. H. N. Stewart, of his office of assistant minister, in St. Clement's Church of Philadelphia, before a regular and canonical dissolution of the connection now existing between them and the congregation of the said church shall have taken place, in accordance with the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, and in the United States, until the further order of said Court in said premises.

Witness the Honorable Joseph Allison, LL.D., President of our said Court at Philadelphia, this fourth day of May, A. D. 1871. R. DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

THE GLASBY BIGAMY CASE—THE DEFENDANT HELD IN BAIL.—To-day at 1 o'clock a further hearing in the case of Richard Walker, charged with bigamy, was had before Alderman Quirk. The charge against the defendant has already appeared in these columns.

Mrs. Lottie Yates, of No. 1008 North Eleventh street, was first called to the stand, and testified that she knew Walker, and had visited him in prison a few days ago. He told her that he had married Mrs. Glasby.

Thomas Jones, living at No. 1531 South Fourth street, was called, but he knew nothing positive.

The witness, after a deal of cross-questioning, finally admitted that the maiden name of Mrs. Glasby was Mary Stanley.

Alderman Peter Hay was the next witness, and swore that he married Richard Walker and Mary Stanley on the 4th of September, 1866. A transcript from his marriage register was produced and offered in evidence by the prosecuting counsel.

Walker was held in $800 bail to answer.

DEATH OF AN OLD VETERAN.—Joseph Gominger, aged 88 years, a well-known and respected citizen, died at the residence of his nephew, John Carr, No. 1508 Marshall street, yesterday. He was born at Chesnut Hill, resided in Philadelphia all his life, was a soldier of 1812, and received a land warrant and pension for his services. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for the past twenty years, and leaves 16 children, 68 grandchildren, 88 great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren, a total of 174. His wife, still living, is 86 years of age.

THE BRONZE STATUE OF LINCOLN.—The bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, the model of which was sculptured by Rogers, is now on the way to this country. It cost $30,000, and is to be placed on a granite pedestal in Fairmount Park at the intersection of Green street and the river roads.

THE WATER STATEMENT.—During the month of April the various water works pumped 1,081,525,860 gallons. The operations of each are given as follows:—

	No. of gallons pumped during the month.	Average No. per day.	Cubic feet of water pumped during the month.
Fairmount	735,425,180	24,514,173	98,318,874
Schuylkill	184,466,430	6,148,881	24,661,287
Delaware	78,968,880	2,924,551	10,556,534
24th Ward	57,434,940	1,914,498	7,678,468
Germantown	5,154,800	109 918	689,144
Roxborough	20,081,630	803,265	2,684,769
Total	1,081,525,860	36,496,286	144,580,016

NARROW ESCAPE.—During the storm of last night a large tree standing on Brown street, near St. John, was blow down and fell within a few feet of a car, packed with people, that was passing at the time. For an hour the highway was blocked, when the police officers managed to clear it of the unwieldy trunk.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Morris Cl 6s	92½	50 sh Penna R	63
$1000 Phil & E 7s	90¾	100 do	63⅛
$6000 Sch N 6s 82	77⅝	100 do b30	63⅛
86 sh Reading R	56⅝	200 do s60	63⅛
40 do	56⅝	200 do	63⅛
100 do s30	56⅝	29 do allot	63
100 do s60	56⅝	100 sh O C & A R b5	53
1100 do b30	56⅝	100 do b5	53⅛
61 sh Cam & Am	125⅝	104 do	52⅝
100 sh N Cent b30	42	100 sh Ph & E R b60	28½

The Great Fire in Brooklyn.

LIST OF INSURANCES.

The following is the list of insurances upon the hat factory of J. H. Prentice & Co., destroyed by fire in Brooklyn on Wednesday night:—

Relief, N. Y.	$5000	Fireman's Fund, N. Y.	$5,000
N. Amsterdam, N. Y.	5000	Nassau, N. Y.	5,000
Tradesmen's, N. Y.	5000	Merchants', Prov.	5,000
Star, N. Y.	5000	Commonwealth, N. Y.	5,000
Williamsburgh City, Brooklyn	5000	Albany City, N. Y.	2,500
Occidental, San Francisco	2500	Ætna, N. Y.	5,000
Putnan, Hartford	2500	Hope, of Providence	2,500
Merchants', of Chicago	2500	Metropolitan, N. Y.	5,000
Independent, of Boston	5000	Western, Buffalo, N. Y.	5,000
Adriatic, N. Y.	5000	Hoffman, N. Y.	5,000
Buffalo City, N. Y.	2500	Corn Exchange, N. Y.	5,000
Buffalo Fire and Marine, N. Y.	2500	Home, N. Y.	10,000
Sterling, N. Y.	2500	Narragansett, Prov.	5,000
Merchants', Hartford	5000	Girard, Phila.	2,500
Mechanics' & Traders', N. Y.	5000	Resolute, N. Y.	5,000
International, N. Y.	5000	Franklin, Phila.	5,000
Charter Oak, Hartford	5000	Hope, N.	5,000
Fulton, N. Y.	5000	St. Nicholas, N. Y.	5,000
Glen's Falls, N. Y.	2500	City of Hartford, Hart.	5,000
		Cleveland, of Cleveland	2,500
		Total	$172,500

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.)

O'CALLAGHAN.—On the 4th instant, ELIZABETH FERRIS, wife of Cornelius O'Callaghan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 8th instant, at 10 o'clock. Services at the Church of the Holy Trinity. To proceed to South Laurel Hill. **

OFFICE OF THE READING IRON WORKS,

No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1871.

We take pleasure in stating that there will be no interruption in our business in consequence of the recent fire at works.

11* SEYFERT, McMANUS & CO.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
FLORAL MONTHLY EXHIBITION
FOR MAY,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 9,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.
AN ADMISSION FEE OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS will be charged on this occasion, and hereafter, to all except members: and FIVE TICKETS will be sold for ONE DOLLAR. 5 5 3t

REPORT OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, April 29, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$591,692·71
United States Bonds to secure circulation	199,000·00
United States Bonds on hand	50,000·00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	26,000·00
Due from Redeeming Agent	121,208·58
Due from other National Banks	40,104·97
Due from Banks and Bankers	6,170·84
Banking House productive	43,000·00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,224·51
Cash Items and Notes of other Banks	82,345·83
Exchange for Clearing House	98,329·81
Fractional Currency	19,382·17
Legal Tender Notes	283,514·00
	$1,564,013·42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000·00
Surplus Fund	21,124·84
Profit and Loss	12,780·39
Circulation outstanding	178,000·00
Individual Deposits	1,000,062·15
Cashier's Checks outstanding	82,314·87
Due to National Banks	69,681·42
Due to other Banks and Bankers	49·75
	$1,564,013·42

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia, ss:—

I, E. F. MOODY, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. F. MOODY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of May, 1871. E. H. WILLIAMSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:—
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
JOHN BARDSLEY,
JOHN FAREIRA, } Directors.
5 5 2t

FOR SALE,

A PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF

CHESNUT STREET,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STS.,

42 feet 10 inches front, suitable for a Bank, Insurance Co., or other public building.

Address "IMPROVEMENT," At this office.

5 5 fmw6tsp

COUPON OR REGISTERED LOAN OF THE

City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at

85.

AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

2 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw3

$15,000, $12,000, AND $10,000 TO LOAN on mortgage AT PAR.
Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
5 5 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold, QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Darien Ship Canal.

A Practicable Route Discovered.

Foreign Bankers and the New Loan.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Opposition to the Treaty.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Darien Survey.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—No official information has been received at the Navy Department from Captain Selfridge, who is in charge of the Darien expedition. From intelligence received from persons who accompanied it the department has no doubt that a practicable route for a ship canal has been discovered. In view of this fact the President intends to call the attention of the Senate to the Darien treaty, in order that it may be ratified. The Government of Colombia has expressed a willingness to carry out the treaty as soon as it is ratified.

Secretary Boutwell

arrived home last night, and is at the department to-day. The proposition of foreign bankers looking to subscriptions for two hundred millions of

The New Loan

was received during the absence of the Secretary. The probabilities are that it will be accepted. Judge Richardson, together with some other officials of the department, will go abroad at once to carry on the negotiations. A large number of Senators, including Senator Morton, were in conference with the President to-day. What are understood to be the

Points in the Treaty

negotiated by the High Joint Commission are freely discussed among Senators now here. The Democratic newspaper organ, in an article on the treaty, intimates that it will receive very little favor from that side, inasmuch as they have not been consulted.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Cotton steady; uplands, 15½c.; Orleans, 15½c. Flour a shade firmer; State, $5·90@6 90; Ohio, $6·30@6·95; Western, $5·90@7·25; Southern, $6 75@9. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; new spring, $1·58@1·60. Winter red and amber Western, $1·57@1·60. Corn—Mixed and Western, 81@81½c. Oats firm; Ohio, 65@70c. Pork steady. Lard dull. Whisky, 93c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Stocks dull. Money 5 per cent. Gold 111. 5-20s, 1862 coupon, 110⅞; do. 1864, 110⅞; do. 1865, 113½; do. 1865, new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 113½; do. 1868, 113¼; 10-40s, 109⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 71½; Missouri 6s, 93⅞; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 80; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98⅜; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 112⅞; Adams Express, 81¾; Michigan Central, 122¾; Michigan Southern, 110⅜; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 125; Chicago and Rock Island, 115; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 59¾.

RELIGIOUS MANIA.

Singular Case in Michigan—A Whole Family Gone Mad.

Correspondence of the Detroit Press.

Last fall a man named John Heisler, a German umbrella maker, was, after much difficulty and great resistance, arrested and confined in the asylum for the insane. For months previous himself and family had carried on at their house in the extreme north part of the village, on the edge of the swamp, a series of crazy freaks wonderful to behold, and which attracted to his humble abode great crowds of people, much to the frenzy of Heisler, who would attempt to drive off all who came. He seemed sane enough on other subjects but religion, but on that he and his whole family, consisting of a wife and five children, are staring mad. The house was all ornamented with crosses, and these they paid devotion to. A deformed daughter was placed every day upon the housetop, and then all the others of the family would kneel and worship her. At intervals they would all go out into the open field and pray aloud for hours at a time. These, and a great many more eccentricities, excited the curiosity of the people. It was unsafe for people to pass, for Heisler would often assault them, and his neighbors complained of the family as a nuisance. If food had not been given them, and forced upon them, they would have starved to death. When the police and poormaster went to the house it became necessary to force their way in. Finally it was decided to arrest Heisler, and put him in the asylum, and see what the effect would be on the family. He remained there two or three weeks, and Dr. Van Deusen said that he was entirely sound in all other respects, save a religious mania, and, on his suggestion, he was allowed to come and go to the institution as he wished, and after a while he did not come back. Since then, up to the present, Superintendent Brownell has provided the family with all the necessaries of life, and with him have visited the afflicted family prominent Germans of the village, who in many ways befriended the Heislers. But the same religious frenzy, though somewhat subdued, has prevailed with all the family through the winter, and two weeks ago they refused to accept charity or any food whatever. To prevent starvation (for days together they have locked themselves in their shanty and resisted all efforts of outsiders to enter, the old man keeping stout hickory clubs and a loaded gun at hand) to these six unfortunates—all the children are in some measure deformed, and one is but a very small babe—Superintendent Brownell had recourse to very stringent measures. Determined that they should not starve if he could prevent it, he went to the house with some Germans who were friends of Heisler, and by force effected an entrance. A terrible picture of suffering met the gaze of the visitors, but the family refused to accept any food or assistance unless it were given in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Mr. Barney Locher, who was among those who visited the place with Mr. Brownell, became so indignant at what he saw, that he seized the crosses and emblems that were to be seen on every side, and broke them to pieces. Every effort was made for a week afterwards, by daily visits, to induce the family to partake of food, but with only partial success, and only on the pressure of force. Yesterday Mr. Brownell decided to arrest Heisler, and see if he could have him put into the workhouse, and by separation of the family at the poorhouse, put an end to this strange delusion, which must otherwise soon result in the death of the entire family. It is one of the most obstinate cases on record; the efforts of the Catholic priest, of Heisler's old friends, and of others, to provide for the wants of himself and family, and to aid in every way, have had no effect.

—Two girls in an Ohio town run a blacksmith shop by themselves. They dress in bloomer costume, and are skilful workwomen.

—A Kansas lady at a recent amateur entertainment presented to the doorkeeper a fine-tooth comb which she had mistaken for a ticket.

FOURTH EDITION

CRIME IN THE WEST.

The Ruth Poisoning Case

The Mother of the Claflins.

Threats to Incarcerate Her.

Canadian Billiards.

Afternoon Cable Quotations

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Mother of the Claflins.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Mrs. Annie Claflin, mother of Mrs. Woodhull and Mrs. Claflin, has applied for a warrant for the arrest of Jas. H. Blood, alias Dr. J. Harrey, partner in the firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., on an allegation that he has threatened her life, and to lock her up in a lunatic asylum.

Jubilee Fisk.

The bill of complaint in the suit of James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier, which was originally begun in the Supreme Court, was filed this morning in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court, under the recent order of removal. This is the case in which Fisk accuses the Union Pacific Company Credit Mobilier and other defendants of forming a conspiracy to forward the interest of certain stockholders.

The Erie Troubles.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The evidence in the case of Heath and Raphael against the Erie Company was continued this afternoon before Master White.

Giovanni P. Morsini, Auditor of the Erie Company, was the first witness called, and testified that he had brought with him the ledger and journal called for yesterday. These were the only books he had. He kept no book containing a special account of transactions between the Erie Company and Willard, Martin & Bache. All moneys received from them were entered in his books, with other accounts, and all identity was lost. Witness knew nothing of a new issue of stock until he read of it in the newspapers.

There was no entry in his books of such issue of stock, and, as far as he knew, there was no record of such an issue on any book. He kept no account of the outstanding liabilities of the company, but entered them in a lump on his balances. The company formerly kept an account of convertible bonds, but it has been closed for a long time.

No such account was kept at present He had never been informed of any issue of convertible bonds, and in consequence there was no entry of them. The books of the witness were then examined, and it was discovered that on the 28th of December, 1870, there was $200,000 in the hands of the treasurer in favor of Willard, Martin & Bache.

During the month of December, 1870, and January, 1871, large sums of money were received from that firm, and they were entered on the books of the company as loans. No certificates of stock were credited on the books to Willard, Martin & Bache, during the two months, and no stock was credited to Jay Gould.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders.

Senators at the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senators Morton and Cameron arrived here this morning, and in the course of the forenoon together visited the Executive Mansion and had an interview with the President.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—First Assistant Engineers E. Alson, E. T. Phillippi, G. W. Stivers, E. G. Magee, Arthur Price, George H. White, H. D. McEwan, and E. M. Lewis, and Second Assistant Engineer J. G. Littig are ordered to Key West, Fla., to assist in removing the ironclads to Philadelphia. Naval constructors detached, Melvin Simmons from the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Navy Yard at Boston. Thomas Davidson from Navy Yard at Boston, and ordered to Navy Yard at Philadelphia. Thomas E. Webb changed from Norfolk to Portsmouth, and John W. Easby from Portsmouth to Norfolk. George W. Much from Philadelphia to Washington Navy Yard. Samuel H. Poek from Boston and ordered to report to the Chief Bureau of Construction for duty.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Antonio Curratto, an old citizen and Grand Secretary of the Italian Society of the United States, died here on Wednesday night.

The Ruth Poisoning Case.

The Lawrence (Kansas) papers, in giving a further account of the supposed poisoning of Isaac M. Ruth, say that previous to the funeral Mrs. Ruth took her children into the room where the dead body of her husband lay, and made them swear to avenge his death. She is stated to have said she proposes to relieve the law of the necessity of punishing the guilty party. Her feelings towards Dr. Medlicott have apparently undergone an entire change. The contents of Mr. Ruth's stomach have not yet been analyzed, and the proceedings of the Coroner's inquest have not yet closed.

The Opposition News Agency.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The Desmoines *Register* withdrew to-day from the American Press Association, and was readmitted to the Northwestern Press Association. This takes away the only really strong support the opposition had in the Northwest.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Arrived, steamer Columbia, from Havana.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Great Billiards.

TORONTO, May 5.—Cyrille Dion played two games of billiards here last night with Samuel May. The first game was the French three ball game of fifty points. Dion won by thirty-one points. Second game, the American game of one thousand points, at close, stood:—Dion, 1001, and May, 273. Dion exhibited his champion diamond cue.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Arrived, barks John Ellis, New Orleans; Mary, do. Ships, Roopearell, New York; Kendrick Fish, New Orleans.

The Latest Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 5—4·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 7⅜@7⅝d.; Orleans, 7⅝@7¾d. The sales have been 12,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation.

LONDON, May 5—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅜, and for account, 93⅜@93⅝. American securities quiet and steady: 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 90⅜; 10-40s, 89⅛.

FRANKFORT, May 5.—U. S. 5-20s, 97½.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON

CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL

SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silver-Plated Ware.

Wedding Presents,

Hotels Furnished,

Families Supplied,

WITH EVERY ARTICLE REQUIRED IN THEIR LINE OF GOODS. [3 22 wfm2mrp

DRY GOODS.

CRENADINES,

Twisted Silk Crenadines.
Lupin's 8-4 and 3-4 Black Hernani.
Lupin's 8-4 White Hernani.
Figured Crenadines in all Qualities.

JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,

3 22 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of

SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS,
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,

INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

WINES.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 1f No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

7 30 mwf14p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF FIRM.—WE HAVE this day sold our business to B. F. SHATTUCK, GEORGE W. MACBRIDE and F. F. SHATTUCK, who will continue the manufacture of Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, etc., in all their branches, at the old stand, No. 726 CHESNUT Streets, under the firm name of SHATTUCK & MACBRIDE.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1871. GLENN & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of SHATTUCK & MACBRIDE, as successors to GLENN & CO.
B. F. SHATTUCK,
GEO. W. MACBRIDE,
F. F. SHATTUCK.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1871. 5 2 6t*

FOR SALE—VERY HANDSOME DOUBLE 4-story Brick and Brown-stone Residence, No. 1236 ARCH Street, 40 feet front by 150 feet deep to a back street. House has every convenience, and is in perfect order. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
5 5 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDence, No. 1032 RACE Street, in thorough order, and having all the modern conveniences. Lot 20 feet front by 175 feet deep to a back street. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
5 5 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.